

## Shultz, Shevardnadze to meet

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States and the Soviet Union have tentatively agreed on a meeting of foreign ministers in Washington on Sept. 19 and 20 to discuss plans for a summit, U.S. officials said Tuesday. The officials said an announcement was expected soon. The United States has long been urging a meeting between Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze as a preliminary to a summit later this year. But Moscow has been reluctant to set dates either for the foreign ministers meeting or for a second between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in the absence of assurances of progress on arms control.

# Jordan Times

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## Mahdi and rebel leader to meet

ADDIS ABABA (AP) — Sudanese Prime Minister Sadiq Al Mahdi and rebel leader John Garang will hold private talks here, the rebels said Tuesday. The rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army announced the meeting in a statement released to journalists attending the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit here (see page 8), but the statement did not say when the meeting would take place. The statement said Mr. Mahdi was meeting Colonel Garang "in his capacity as leader of the Al Umma Party" and not necessarily as the Sudanese head of state. "But obviously he cannot leave behind his other credentials," the SPLA said. Mr. Sadiq's Al Umma Party won the most seats in April elections which returned Sudan to civilian government. He is in Addis Ababa for the 22nd regular summit of the OAU.

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## Ex-minister passes away

AMMAN (J.T.) — Former minister and member of the Upper House of Parliament Radi Alabdullah passed away Tuesday morning. The late Abdullah had served as minister of interior and also director of the Public Security Department. He also served in a number of positions in the Armed Forces. His body will be laid to rest on Wednesday at his hometown Eidoun in Irbid Governorate.

## Iraq says 1 killed in Iranian shelling

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq on Tuesday reported one civilian killed and three injured when Iranian artillery shelled the southern town of Basra. The daily war communique said another six people were injured when Iranian warplanes attacked civilian targets in the northern areas of Sulaymaniyah and Arbil. Tehran Radio said Iranian gunners shelled "economic targets" in Basra, and claimed destroying part of a power plant and a petrochemical factory.

## Reagan okays chemical arms production

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan on Tuesday gave the go-ahead for production of new U.S. chemical weapons for the first time in 17 years and said he was earnestly seeking to eliminate the weapons. A White House national security spokesman said first production of the so-called binary weapons could begin in the United States in late 1988 or early 1989. The new generation of chemical artillery rounds and bombs are considered safer and more flexible than present chemical weapons since they consist of two chemical agents which are harmless until combined.

## British Conservatives gain ground

LONDON (AP) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party trails the opposition Labour Party by just one percentage point in an opinion poll published Tuesday. The nationwide poll commissioned by the London Standard, an evening newspaper, showed Labour with 37 per cent of the vote, compared with 36 per cent for the Conservatives and 25 per cent for the centrist Social Democratic-Liberal Party. Last month, Labour had a 5-6 point lead in surveys published by the Standard, the Daily Telegraph and the Guardian newspapers.

## Gorbachev visits Chinese border

MOSCOW (AP) — Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev left the Far East port of Vladivostok on Tuesday to visit the inland town of Komomok-on-Amur and travel on to Khabarovsk on the border with China. The official news agency TASS said Mr. Gorbachev met in Komomok-on-Amur, some 900 kilometers to the northeast of Vladivostok, with officials of the Primorski Krai.

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# King reaffirms rejection of direct talks with Israel

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — On the eve of U.S. Vice-President George Bush's visit to Amman, His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday reiterated Jordan's position that an international peace conference is the only acceptable framework for negotiations with Israel to solve the Palestinian question.

"Direct negotiations with Israel could only be held within the context of an international peace conference which should be attended by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and all parties involved in the conflict," King Hussein told reporters in reply to a question concerning Mr. Bush's call, in Israel earlier on Tuesday, for direct talks between Jordan and Israel as the next step in the search for peace in the region.

## 'Tit-for-tat' carbomb kills 25, injures 170 in W. Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — A second carbomb exploded in Beirut in as many days Tuesday, killing 25 people and fueling fears of renewed tit-for-tat car bombings between Lebanon's feuding factions. The blast came a day after a white Mercedes Sedan, packed with a quarter-ton of explosives, blew up in the city's eastern sector, killing 32 people and wounding 140. A spate of carbomb blasts rocked predominantly Muslim West Beirut and mainly Christian eastern Beirut in August last year, killing 66 people and wounding 301 within four days. The latest carbomb went off at 11 a.m. (0800 GMT), 20 metres from the 220-bed Barbir Hospital.

## Israeli warplanes stage mock air raids in Lebanon

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Israeli warplanes staged mock divebombing attacks on Palestinian bases in Lebanon's central mountains east and southeast of Beirut on Tuesday, police reported. They said Israeli jets carried out the mock assaults at 11:07 a.m. (0807 GMT) in the hills of Baysour southeast of Beirut and the Dahr Al Bairid mountain ridge east of the capital. Syrian-backed Palestinian factions maintain bases in the two

## Italian politicians reach accord on coalition crisis

ROME (R) — Five political parties agreed on Tuesday on broad terms under which they will form Italy's 45th post-war government after a political crisis that began on June 27. But the composition of the cabinet was still unresolved following a three-hour meeting of the Christian Democrats, Socialists, Republicans, Liberals and Social Democrats, chaired by Socialist Prime Minister-designate Bettino Craxi. Politicians leaving the meeting said the cabinet would be decided at meetings during the next two days. Outgoing Deputy Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani told reporters Mr. Craxi could be ready by Thursday to tell President Francesco Cossiga that he was ready to form a government and present him with his list of ministers. This would signal that the crisis was finally over, although the new government would have to win a confidence vote in both houses of parliament the following week before formally taking office. The new government will be of the same five-party complexion as that which resigned last month after ruling Italy for nearly three years, a post-war record. Republican Party leader Giovanni Spadolini said the party leaders had reached a political agreement for the remaining

and the prime minister," he added.

In Amman, the King refrained from responding directly to Mr. Bush's call and confined his answer to reaffirming Jordan's announced position on peace negotiations in the Middle East. Jordanian officials here explained that the King's remarks, which constituted the only on-the-record statement he made during an off-the-record briefing for a number of local journalists, were not a reply to Mr. Bush's call but "it was rather a restatement of the Kingdom's position."

In the Negev on Tuesday, Mr. Bush said he had no plans to visit Morocco, where Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres and King Hassan held talks last week.

"It seems to me a visit by me to Morocco really should be at the instigation of the Moroccans themselves," he said. He said that there would be ways the United States can work

with Mr. Peres and King Hassan to seek Mideast peace, even though he did not plan to visit Morocco himself.

At a dinner Monday night, Mr. Bush praised Mr. Peres and King Hassan on their talks last week — the first public meeting of Arab and Israeli heads of state for five years.

"This meeting, I believe, has given a certain new life to the peace process and it has given all who pray for peace in this region new hope," Mr. Bush said.

During the dinner, Mr. Peres rejected accusations that Mr. Bush's trip aimed to promote his unannounced candidacy for the 1988 U.S. presidential election.

"In our eyes your visit, Mr. Vice-President, is of an extensive and serious nature. It is not, as many people think or say, a photo opportunity but a policy

(Continued on page 4)

## Jerusalem stages strike to protest Bush visit

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Hundreds of Palestinian merchants in East Jerusalem closed their shops for the day on Tuesday to protest U.S. Vice-President George Bush's tour of the Arab quarter. More than a dozen Palestinian leaders from the Israeli-occupied territories also indicated they would boycott a meeting with Mr. Bush because of the tour as well as overall U.S. Middle East policies, the Palestine Press Service reported.

According to Israeli officials, Mr. Bush was the highest-ranking U.S. official to pay an official visit to East Jerusalem. Mr. Bush was accompanied by Jerusalem's Israeli Mayor, Teddy Kolek, and a foreign ministry official.

In 1978, then-Vice President Walter Mondale went with Kolek to the Old City. But U.S. officials at the time stressed his visit was unofficial and private.

On Monday, Mr. Bush visited the most sacred Muslim holy site in the city, the Al Aqsa Mosque. Tuesday's strike led to the closure of most Arab-owned stores in the old, walled-city of Jerusalem and the adjacent Palestinian sector where 125,000 Arabs live. Israeli Radio reported an increase of police and army patrols as a result.

Bush aides said the guest list for the Palestinian reception was compiled by U.S. consul-general of East Jerusalem, Morris Draper, who also went on Monday's Old City walk.

The aides said they expected most of those invited to attend, but acknowledged that some would stay away.

Mr. Bush's press secretary, Marlin Fitzwater, declined comment on the one-day strike. Mustafa Natshe, the deposed mayor of Hebron, said he would not attend the Bush meeting because of U.S. backing for Israel's refusal to recognise the PLO as a partner for peace talks.

"We find we're just going around in circles and getting nowhere in the peace process. Unless that United States changes its policy and recognises the PLO, we have nothing to talk about," Mr. Natshe said in a telephone interview.

Of 25 Palestinians invited to meet Mr. Bush, fewer than 10 were expected to attend, according to the Palestine Press Service.

The rare decision to boycott a meeting with a senior U.S. official followed a PLO communique issued in Tunis on Monday condemning Mr. Bush's 10-day, three-nation tour as "a plot against Palestinian demands."

As usual during disputes among local leaders, all sides said they were supported by a majority in the local population, a claim impossible to verify in the absence of opinion polls.

## Israelis hopeful of concluding agreement on Taba

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli and American officials announced Tuesday a new round of talks to resolve a border dispute with Egypt would be held on Wednesday and indicated the lengthy negotiations could be near an end.

Avraham Tamir, director-general of Prime Minister Shimon Peres' office, said in a radio interview Tuesday he expected the sides to initial an agreement by the end of next week.

Mr. Tamir said the two sides had completed the agreement itself but were working on an appendix covering the border markings at Taba, a 250-acre Red Sea strip of resort beach near Eilat. International arbitrators also remained to be chosen.

Agreement on detailed guidelines for international arbitration was expected to lead to a marked improvement in relations and clear the way for the first Egyptian-Israeli summit in five years.

American and Israeli officials said the meeting at the Israeli town Herzliya was spurred by the current Middle East tour of U.S. Vice-President George Bush.

The Egyptian delegation was due Tuesday night at Herzliya, where Israeli and U.S. officials held preliminary talks on Tuesday on the dispute over the Taba Strip area, the officials said.

There has been wide speculation that an arbitrated accord could be completed before Mr. Bush ends his 10-day tour of Israel, Egypt and Jordan, enabling the vice president to share the limelight in the U.S.-mediated agreement.

"If unexpected differences do not pile up, it is possible to finish up this document at the maximum by the end of next week," Mr. Tamir said.



His Majesty King Hussein on Tuesday addresses a gathering at the Royal War College to mark the occasion of the beginning of first training course of officers at the college (Petra photo)

## King pledges boosted efforts to confront regional instability

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein said on Tuesday that the countries of the Middle East region are living through very complicated circumstances and are constantly facing threats to their national security. These circumstances, he said, were opening the door for elements of instability to thrive and to cause further political, economic, social and demographic contradictions. Addressing the opening session of a training course for senior army officers at the Royal War College in Amman, King Hussein said the present state of affairs "can only benefit the common enemy and therefore, should be rejected, and endeavours be made to save the Arab Nation."

Following are major excerpts from the King's speech:

"Six months ago I stood in this place happy and proud in opening the 27th training course of the Command and Staff College at its new headquarters. I am delighted to be here again with you today to open the first training course of the Royal War College feeling proud of and confident in our Armed Forces, and this new achievement on the road towards further development."

"Today, a big dream has been achieved as the ideas and aspirations have become a reality with the creation of this college, complete with its staff and selected senior officers, and the course of study and the clear aims and objectives and the means of achieving them."

"Today, as we stand on the threshold of a new stage in the march towards construction and development and to celebrate past achievements, we ought to conceive a new dream and pledge to work hard with diligence and planning to make it come true."

"With determination and resolve we can transform the new dream into another national achievement so that our march can continue unhindered blessed by the will of God, and forging

(Continued on page 3)

## Crown Prince, Princess Sarvath return home

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Her Royal Highness Princess Sarvath returned to Amman on Tuesday after visits to the United Kingdom and France. They were met at the airport by His Majesty King Hussein. Also at hand to meet the Prince and Princess were Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, and a foreign ministry official.

## Boycott of Israel office accepts Jordan's proposal

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — The Arab Boycott of Israel office on Tuesday decided to allow foreign firms to invest in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip subject to special conditions. The office, which held its 55th conference here, was acting on a Jordanian recommendation. The Boycott Office also slammed a ban on news coverage by Arab media of any sports event in which Israel participates, in order to further isolate the Jewish state.

The objective of the new ban is "to prevent further coverage of Israeli news in the Arab media," said Ibrahim Ghanem, head of the Kuwaiti delegation to the conference, quoted by AP. The ban will affect coverage by state-run Arab radio and television stations and state-controlled and independent

## Moscow: U.S. can verify Afghan troop withdrawal

MOSCOW (Agencies) — The Soviet Union said on Tuesday the United States would be able to verify that thousands of Soviet troops due to be withdrawn from Afghanistan would not be replaced by fresh forces. Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov declined to say how many troops the Soviet Union was pulling out but said the step was intended to promote a settlement of the Afghan conflict. Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev, speaking on Monday in the Soviet Pacific port of Vladivostok, said six regiments would leave Afghanistan by the end of the year and return to their normal areas of deployment. Military experts in the West and at Moscow embassies calculated that the six regiments — three anti-aircraft, two motorised rifle and one armoured — contained a total of about 7,000 troops. Asked how the withdrawal could be verified as permanent, Gerasimov said: "This can be verified by national-technical means of monitoring. The Americans rely on such means."

## Botha denounces Howe mission

PRETORIA (Agencies) — South African President P.W. Botha on Tuesday denounced British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe's peace mission as meddling in his country's affairs and rejected demands to free jailed nationalist Nelson Mandela. "We cannot allow uncalculated direct interference in our internal affairs," he told reporters after crucial talks with Mr. Howe. An angry Botha rejected Mr. Howe's demands to release Mr. Mandela and lift the ban on the African National Congress (ANC).

Mr. Botha said: "I would be ready to release Mr. Mandela the moment he is prepared to abandon violence, thereby making it possible to have proper discussions."

Earlier Mr. Howe admitted at a news conference that he had failed to achieve his goals and said there would be intensified pressure in the West for tough economic sanctions against South Africa. "What is needed is that the South African government should agree to release Mandela and other political prisoners to unban the ANC and other political parties, and to enter into peaceful dialogue — against a matching commitment from the ANC to call a halt to violence and to enter into peaceful dialogue," Mr. Howe said.

"In short, each side needs to make an effort that the other cannot refuse," he said. Asked if following his meetings with officials in South Africa he had seen the movement required, particularly concerning Mr. Mandela's release, Mr. Howe said: "The responses I've received have not yet enabled me to proclaim that I have made the progress I would have liked."

Mr. Howe made the trip on behalf of the European Community, which is getting ready to consider economic sanctions against South Africa to speed the end of apartheid. Mr. Howe met for an hour with Mr. Botha before giving his final news conference.

Mr. Howe, who has twice travelled to southern Africa on the mission, said no decision had been taken for another trip. U.S. policy on S. Africa seen in disarray, page 4

S. U.S. senators work for harsh sanctions; Ethiopia assails Western policy, page 8



# Iraqi Exocet damages Greek supertanker off Kharg Island

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP) — The Greek supertanker Polykon has been crippled by an Iraqi Exocet missile near the Iranian Kharg Island oil terminal in the Gulf waters, Marine Salvage Executives reported Tuesday.

They said it was the third time in 18 months that Iraqi warplanes attack the 239,604-tonne vessel, formerly the Poly, near Kharg.

The vessel, owned by the Greek shipping firm Troodos, was hit by an Iraqi Exocet missile near the Kharg Island oil terminal in the Gulf waters, Marine Salvage Executives reported Tuesday.

The vessel has been quite badly damaged, but we do not yet have details, said one Bahrain-based shipping executive. The vessel was under tow to a southern Gulf port for repairs, he said.

The same executives disclaimed knowledge about the size and nationality of the Polykon's crew.

The Polykon belonged to the shuttle fleet of Iranian-commissioned tankers

that move crude oil from Kharg — in the "war zone" — to safer, makeshift Iranian terminals further south.

The tanker was last hit in December 1983, when it was fully loaded and none of its 34 crewmen hurt.

Iraq and Iran have been at war since September 1980. The Iraqis claimed a blockade around Kharg in February 1984 to impede Iran's oil exports and threaten its economy.

Kharg accounts for 90 per cent of Iran's oil exports.

Meanwhile Iranian News Agency claimed Iranian warplanes bombed the Mosul-Arbil Bridge in northern Iraq Tuesday while Iran's parliament speaker admitted that Iran has launched air raids on Iraqi civilian targets.

The Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA), monitored in Nicosia, said the attack on the bridge was carried out at 6.30 a.m. (0250 GMT), inflicting heavy damage.

All the planes returned safely to their bases, it said.

Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi

Rafsanjani told an open session of the Majlis, or parliament, that Iran was forced to bomb Iraqi population centres in retaliation for Iraqi attacks on Iranian cities.

Iranian leaders have warned of reprisals for the Iraqi attacks for days, but Mr. Rafsanjani's declaration was the first admission Iran is retaliating.

Iraq last week bombed the western Kurdish city of Sanandaj. Iraq later charged that Iranian jets bombed Suleimaniya in north west Iraq and Al Maza in the south east.

On Sunday Iran claimed Iraqi planes raided the central Iranian town of Arak. The next day Iraq said Iranian artillery pounded Basra, Iraq's second largest city, while warplanes struck at the southern city of Al Amarah.

Dozens of people were reported to have been killed on both sides in the new wave of a "war of the cities" similar to tit-for-tat attacks in 1983 and 1985.

The Gulf war cost Iran and Iraq an estimated \$416 billion in military expenditure as well as lost oil revenues and industrial output until the end of 1985, the Middle East Economic Survey reported Tuesday.

The respected weekly, published in Nicosia, quoted a study by Dr. Abbas Al Nasrawi, professor of economics at the University of Vermont, that was published in the July issue of the

Beirut-based Al Mostaqbal Al Arabi monthly.

Dr. Nasrawi said Iraq's military expenditures from the start of the Gulf war totalled an estimated \$94 billion, an average of \$15.7 billion a year.

He said Iraq sustained oil revenue losses of some \$55.5 billion in addition to a gross national product loss between 1981 and 1985 of \$26.2 billion.

The figures do not include losses stemming from the destruction of fixed assets, the survey noted.

Dr. Nasrawi estimated Iran's war expenditures, based on figures released by the Iranian government and including GNP losses, totalled an estimated \$220 billion.

Iran's oil revenue losses until the end of 1985 stood at \$20.5 billion, Dr. Nasrawi's study noted.

Iran, seeking to compensate for its losses, has been lobbying the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) for a major cutback in oil production to shore up prices that have plunged to below \$10 a barrel. A barrel of oil cost around \$32 at the end of last year.

The organisation's 13 ministers are meeting in Geneva to discuss production quotas and prices at a time the international market has a surplus of about 5 million barrels of oil a day.

## Freed hostage to meet Pope today

WIESBADEN, West Germany (AP) — The Rev. Lawrence Martin Jenco, described as "emotionally fragile" after his captivity in Lebanon, headed for Rome on Tuesday for a meeting with the Pope, U.S. officials and his relatives said.

The bus carrying Jenco and 10 relatives left the U.S. Air Force hospital in Wiesbaden shortly after 3:15 p.m. (1315 GMT), according to an Associated Press reporter at the scene. They were heading for the U.S. Air Force's Rhein-Main Base outside nearby Frankfurt.

In Rome, Vatican sources who spoke to the Associated Press on the condition that they not be identified by name confirmed that there was a "strong possibility" Jenco's meeting with Pope John Paul II would include a private audience.

U.S. State Department spokesman Mike Austin told a news conference that the American priest would meet with the Pope on Wednesday morning.

After meeting with Pope John Paul II on Wednesday, the Roman Catholic priest plans to fly to London to talk with the Archbishop of Canterbury, the family members added.

The State Department spokesman said Jenco, "while emotionally fragile and extremely fatigued from his long ordeal, he is well enough to travel for the next few days."

When he answered reporters' questions on Monday, the 51-year-old Jenco talked with a voice choked with emotion. The bearded priest, dressed in casual clothing, also smiled and waved at well-wishers welcoming him back.

During Tuesday's news conference, Austin said initial tests at the U.S. Air Force hospital in Wiesbaden showed the priest was in "stable condition physically."

"He will be accompanied by a physician during the trip," Austin said of Jenco's plans to travel to Rome and London.

"The doctor is going with him to make him and his family more comfortable. It seemed simply prudent," Austin said.

Austrian's statement about the presence of a physician superseded a statement earlier by a nephew, who said no doctors would be on the plane.

The State Department spokesman also commented on U.S. President Ronald Reagan's telephone call with Jenco on Monday.

"President Reagan spoke to Father Jenco last night. They had a short, warm conversation," Austin said.

President Reagan expressed a desire to meet Jenco, but no firm plans were made, the spokesman added.

Austrian also said the U.S. Air Force would provide the transportation for Jenco and his family in Europe and back to the United States.

## Thousands of people reportedly close to starvation in south Sudanese town

LONDON (Agencies) — Thousands of people are close to starvation in the Sudanese town of Wau, where food supplies have been cut off by fighting between government troops and rebel forces, London's Daily Telegraph reported Tuesday.

In the last six months, 40,000 refugees have fled to the government-held town from neighbouring regions in southern Sudan to escape the conflict, the newspaper said.

Rail, river and nearly all road links for transporting grain and other foods have virtually been cut off by the fighting and the town is "down to its last few days' stocks of food," said reporter Jenny Shields from Wau.

"The town is starving to death," the deputy director of Sudan's Ministry of Health, Antonio Kyui, was quoted as telling the paper.

The Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) is fighting for greater autonomy as well as administrative and economic reforms in the south.

There have been reports of intensive fighting in the last few weeks in Bahr Al Ghazal region, of which Wau is the capital, and Equatoria region around the capital Juba.

The SPLA, which diplomats believe has up to 15,000 fighters, took up arms in 1983 to protest then-President Jaafar Numeiri's decision to impose Islamic law in the Christian and animist-dominated south.

The rebels, led by renegade Col. John Garang, have held several meetings with representatives of the military administration of Gen. Abdul Rahman Swaredah but the talks have so far failed to bring an end to the fighting.

The newspaper said staple foods like sugar, oil and rice cannot be obtained in the markets and the price of other foods has spiralled. The food shortage has been exacerbated by late rains.

Most people were afraid to leave the town to cultivate small garden plots, the paper said. An elderly woman who had been tending a small vegetable patch eight kilometres from the town was hacked to death last week by bandits, it said.

"The threat of large-scale rioting breaking out when the people realise that the last carefully guarded food stocks have gone, is real," the newspaper said.

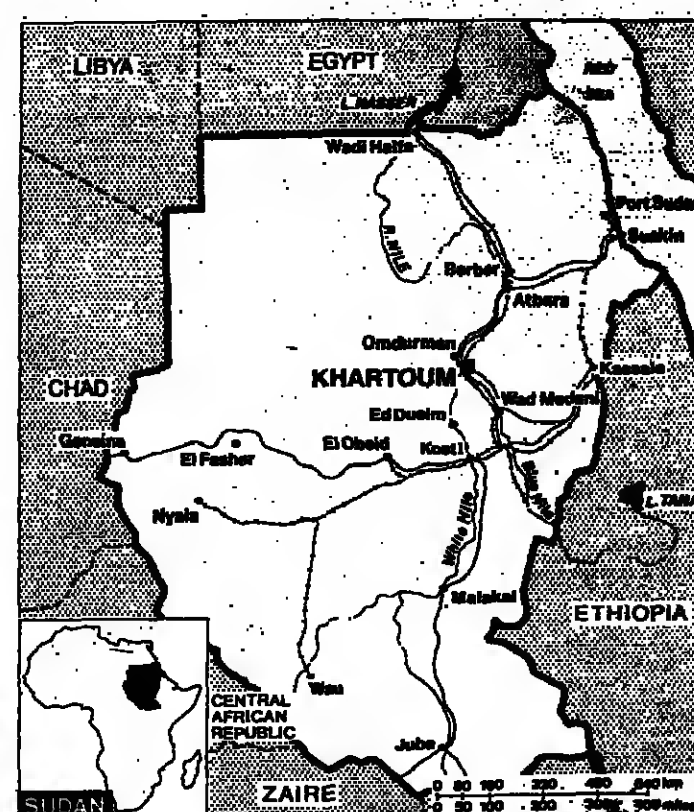
On Saturday, a Roman Catholic mission asked police to supervise the distribution of a small quantity of food to those most in need, the paper said. The police, brandishing guns and ignoring the pleas of local Bishop Joseph Nyekindi, took the food for themselves, it said.

In April, a relief organisation delivered 1,400 tonnes of wheat and other foods to Wau by truck — the largest consignment to reach the town this year — but just 400 tonnes were left, the paper said.

An emergency airlift is being considered, the paper said, but an airlift into the southern town of Juba earlier this month was effectively halted by rebel threats and the airport there remains closed, the paper said.

Sudanese rebels Monday night claimed to have killed over 100 police and militiamen in two ambushes in the troubled south of the country.

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The SPLA radio station, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation, said

both ambushes were carried out on July 22 on the road between the town of Juba and Yei.

Radio SPLA said that in one ambush, two vehicles were destroyed and 12 policemen and 10 militiamen killed with many others injured.

In the second attack, 80 police and militiamen were killed when an "enemy convoy" was ambushed, the rebel radio said.

There was no immediate comment from Khartoum on the claims.

The official Sudanese media reported last week that Juba airport was closed because of fighting around the town between rebels and government troops.

A Sudanese army spokesman on Monday denied press reports that rebels had "liberated" the southern region of Bahr Al Ghazal, the official Sudanese news agency reported.

Daily Al Ayam newspaper recently published a report that the SPLA was in control of all roads leading to the region.

Since the beginning of the year, rebel activities had intensified in Bahr Al Ghazal region, said in April, they cut off most of the roads to the capital Wau.

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## French team in Iran to resolve loan dispute

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — A French economic delegation is in Tehran seeking to resolve a dispute over a \$1.2 billion loan to France as demanded by Shiite Muslim gunmen holding at least six Frenchmen hostage in Lebanon, Iran's official news agency reported Tuesday.

The Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) said the 10-man French team arrived late Monday and is expected to hold talks later Tuesday with the Organisation for Investment, Economic and Technical Assistance.

The Iranian Organisation granted the loan to France in 1974, when the late Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi was in power, for the construction of a nuclear fuel processing plant.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Islamic government has demanded that France repay the money, frozen in 1979, Iran badly needs it to help pay for its six-year-old war with Iraq.

Iranian and French delegations have shuttled between the two countries in recent months seeking to resolve the dispute.

Tehran has stressed resolving the long-running loan dispute is essential to normalising relations with France, severely strained when the Shah was ousted in the 1979 Islamic Revolution.

French envoys seeking the release of the hostages earlier this year reported to Paris after unsuccessful mediation efforts that the Shiite factions also

demand the return of the \$1.2 billion.

There was speculation earlier this month that one French hostage would be released on France's National Day, July 14. But on that day Iranian officials in Tehran accused France of being obstructive in the loan dispute negotiations and no hostage was freed.

However, the government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac has launched a major effort to resolve difference with Iran and to secure the release of the hostages held in Lebanon.

Repayment of the loan has been one of the conditions set by Shiite kidnappers for the release of French hostages in Lebanon.

They have also demanded that France halt arms sales to Iraq, at war with Iran, and the release of five terrorists jailed in France for a 1980 attempt on the life of Shahpour Bakhtiari, the last Iranian Prime Minister under the Shah.

Ten Frenchmen have been kidnapped in Lebanon in the past 16 months. Two underground factions have claimed responsibility for abducting eight of them.

A ninth Frenchman, teacher Michel Brien, was kidnapped in Beirut in April, but rescued by hunters in Lebanon's Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley three days later.

Camilie Sontage, 85, a retired car dealer, was kidnapped in

mainly Muslim West Beirut on May 7, but no group has claimed his abduction.

The Islamic Jihad, or Islamic holy war, extremist faction claimed on March 5 it killed researcher Michel Saurat, 38, one of four Frenchmen it said it kidnapped.

The others held by the group are Marcel Fontaine, 46, vice consul at the French embassy in Beirut, Marcel Carton, 63, the embassy's protocol officer, and Jean-Paul Kaufmann, 43, a journalist working for the weekly L'Evenement Du Jeudi.

The Revolutionary Justice Organisation, another shadowy group, claimed the kidnapping of a four-man television crew in Beirut on March 8.

It released two members of the Antenne-2 television team, correspondent Philippe Rochot, 39, and cameraman Georges Hansen, saying it has done so because France has changed its policy toward Iran.

France earlier had pressured Massoud Rajavi, a leading Iranian dissident, to quit his headquarters near Paris.

That followed Iranian demands that France expel dissidents based there. But the Paris government denied there was any link between its move and the hostage crisis.

The two others still held by the Revolutionary Justice Organisation are soundman Aurcl Cornea, 54, and lighting engineer Jean-Louis Normandin, 34.

## CIA chief 'discussed hostages' with Syria

WASHINGTON (R) — The director of the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), William Casey, visited Syria secretly this month to discuss the release of American hostages from Lebanon, two U.S. newspapers reported Tuesday.

The San Francisco examiner said it learned from an unidentified intelligence source that "Mr. Casey discussed the hostages' release" with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad.

But Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Al Shara denied on American television Monday night that any U.S.-Syrian contact preceded the release on Saturday of Roman Catholic priest Lawrence Jenco.

The CIA could not be reached for comment on the report. The examiner and the Washington Post said Mr. Casey sought Mr. Assad's help in gaining the release of all American hostages in Lebanon. Four Americans are believed still to be held.

The Post said Mr. Casey also discussed Syrian-Israeli tensions with Mr. Assad.

Austrian's statement about the presence of a physician superseded a statement earlier by a nephew, who said no doctors would be on the plane.

The State Department spokesman also commented on U.S. President Ronald Reagan's telephone call with Jenco on Monday.

"President Reagan spoke to Father Jenco last night. They had a short, warm conversation," Austin said.

President Reagan expressed a desire to meet Jenco, but no firm plans were made, the spokesman added.

Austrian also said the U.S. Air Force would provide the transportation for Jenco and his family in Europe and back to the United States.

both ambushes were carried out on July 22 on the road between the town of Juba and Yei.

Radio SPLA said that in one ambush, two vehicles were destroyed and 12 policemen and 10 militiamen killed with many others injured.

In the second attack, 80 police and militiamen were killed when an "enemy convoy" was ambushed, the rebel radio said.

There was no immediate comment from Khartoum on the claims.

The official Sudanese media reported last week that Juba airport was closed because of fighting around the town between rebels and government troops.

## TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	23:57	News Headlines
Tel: 77111-19	24:00	Close Down
<b>PROGRAMME ONE</b>		
17:00	Koran	
17:30	Orn and Cheep	
18:00	Cartoons	
18:30	Documentary	
18:50	Brewster	
19:15	Space Voyage	
19:45	Local Programme	
20:00	News in Arabic	
20:30	Arabic series	
21:00	Wrestling	
21:30	News in Arabic	
<b>PROGRAMME TWO</b>		
18:00	French programme	
18:30	French series	
19:00	News in French	
19:30	Arabic series	
19:45	Arabic series	
20:00	Arabic series	
20:30	Three's Company	
21:00	Believe it or not	
21:30	News in English	
22:00	Sword of Honour	
<b>RADIO JORDAN</b>		
855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM		
& partly on 9560 KHz, SW		
Tel: 77111-19		
07:00	Light Music	
07:30	News	
08:00	Morning Show	
08:30	News Summary	
09:00	Morning Show Contd.	
11:00	Pop Session	
11:30	Songs from Movies	
12:00	News Summary	
12:30	Pop Session Contd.	
13:00	News Summary	
13:30	Pop Session	
14:00	News Bulletin	
14:30	Your Health	
15:00	Concert Hour	
16:00	News Summary	
16:30	Old Favourites	
17:00	Jordan Weekly	
17:30	Pop Session	
18:00	News Summary	
18:30	Over a Cup of Tea	
19:00	Music	
19:30	News Desk	
20:00	Date with a Star	
20:30	Evening Show	
21:00	News Summary	
21:30	Evening Show Contd.	
22:00	News Summary	
22:30	Evening Show Contd.	
23:00	News Summary	
23:30	Evening Show Contd.	

## WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS	SERVICE CLUBS
<b>CINEMA</b>	
"L'assoluto" at 7:30 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.	Lower Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
<b>CULTURAL CENTRES</b>	Lower Amman Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 7:30 p.m.
Royal Cultural Centre. Tel: 661026/7	Pharmaceutical Society Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
American Centre. Tel: 643710	Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
British Centre. Tel: 634778	Rotary Club. Tel: 616534, 617534.
French Cultural Centre. Tel: 637009	<b>CHURCHES</b>
Goethe Institute. Tel: 641993	St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman. Tel: 624590.
Soviet Cultural Centre. Tel: 644203	Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Luveldah. Tel: 637440.
Spanish Cultural Centre. Tel: 624049	De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Hweita. Tel: 661757.
Turkish Cultural Centre. Tel: 639777	Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Jabel. Tel: 623541.
Haya Amman Centre. Tel: 665195	Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman. Tel: 678906.
Husseini Youth City. Tel: 667816	Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman. Tel: 678906.
Y.W.C.A. Tel: 641793	Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman. Tel: 678906.
Amman Municipal Library. Tel: 637111	Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman. Tel: 678906.
University of Jordan Library. Tel: 843555	Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman. Tel: 678906.
<b>MUSEUMS</b>	Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman. Tel: 678906.
Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel: 651760.	Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman. Tel: 678906.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qa' (Cinder Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.	Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman. Tel: 678906.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Moutazat, Jabel Luveldah. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel: 630128.	Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman. Tel: 678906.
Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel: 664240.	Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman. Tel: 678906.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel: 637169.	Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman. Tel: 678906.

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	ARRIVALS
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## Jordan to award oil exploration deal soon, MEES says

Jordan this year. Last March, Jordan signed a 7½-year agreement with AMOCO Jordan Petroleum, a newly-established Amman-based subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana. That agreement provided for oil and gas exploration in two blocks with a total of 10,950 square kilometres.

MEES quoted Mr. Khatib as saying exploration efforts are advancing "in line with a three-pronged strategy." He outlined the strategy as aimed at expanding exploration at the Hamzeh field in Al Azraq, spreading exploration efforts to other areas and attracting international companies to explore in Jordan.

MEES said some new findings in Azraq were "particularly encouraging." Of 14 wells drilled so far in that area, half are producing and three or four are considered commercial, the report said. MEES reported that the light crude has a very low sulphur content and that the average drilling depth is about 2,900 metres.

Preliminary production in that area started in 1984 and last year totalled 2,853 tonnes, which were trucked to the Zarqa refinery near Amman, MEES said.

It quoted Mr. Khatib as saying there is no fixed production from the Hamzeh field, but that the figures from 1986 "are much more than those of 1985."

Director General of the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) Kamal Jreissat earlier announced the need for establishing a national Jordanian company to conduct exploratory projects in the Kingdom to search for oil and other minerals. Mr. Jreissat noted that the establishment of a public share holding company would give an important impetus to prospecting potential.

Mr. Jreissat went on to say that 22 foreign firms contacted the NRA during 1985 to obtain information on the Al Azraq discoveries.

## about Ministry studies migration

MAN (J.T.) — Jordan was one of the first Arab countries to seek employment in foreign countries, particularly in the United States, West Germany, Canada, Australia, and several European nations, the report said. At least 52,000 of these workers are now living in these countries and many of them have taken permanent residence and settled abroad, the report added.

The Arab countries absorbing the largest numbers of Jordanian workers are Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, the report pointed out. But it said that whereas these countries used to employ some 15,000 Jordanians annually, the figure has now dwindled to 5,000 and there is likely to be a further reduction as a result of declining revenue due to sharp falls in the price of oil.

Already many thousands of these workers have returned to settle in Jordan as a result of termination of their employment in Arab Gulf states which have been affected by the recession and declining revenues.



age with newcomer Dina Ra'ad (centre) on vocals

## mirage sets the stage for charity concert

By Jean Claude Elias  
Special to the Jordan Times

MAN — Under the patronage of His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah bin Al Hussein and organised by the Cerebral Palsy Foundation (CPF) centre, Mirage, the most popular Amman rock band, will give a night concert at the Roman amphitheatre in Amman on Thursday July 31 at 8 p.m. The event is a charity concert and all proceeds will go to the CPF.

The band merely needs to be heard, since grown-ups and youngsters alike must have seen the band on Jordan Television at least once or heard their music on the radio. In addition to the best known local band, the concert is a rare opportunity to hear a band that has been smart enough to use an excellent promotional campaign for their activities in all Jordanian media.

Newcomer to the group, singer Dina Ra'ad who replaces Najla Madani. The other members of the band are still Wael Abu Nowar, Khaled Bayyat and Jamal Taher. Performing as guests in Thursday's concert will be Bashar Arafat and Said Bazaqa.

### MUSIC PREVIEW

Since their first live concert last year at the Palace of Culture and their performances at the Concord theatre earlier this year, the group has clearly improved their playing technique and even their creativity. The impressive recording equipment that is now available at Wael's studio is certainly helping the band in this regard. The new member, Dina, has written nice lyrics for "Teenage", a song which is already a "local hit". Other new songs, "Eager for the Light" and "Life Connection" come from the inspiration of all the band's members. Mirage will also interpret a song especially written for the Cerebral Palsy Foundation.

The concert at the Roman

### Lights, sound, action

The spectacular aspect of the event has not been neglected and new sound and lighting systems have been bought for the occasion. Wael did not want to say much about the subject, just explaining "it is a surprise...". With its excellent organisation, the group intends to prove that Mirage is only their name and that their presence on the music scene is a tangible reality.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Cabinet okays AFESD loan agreement

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet Tuesday endorsed an agreement with the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD). Under the agreement, AFESD will grant Jordan a loan of JD 20 million to help finance a number of projects included in the five-year development plan.

### Pakistani delegation visits Jerash

AMMAN (Petra) — A Pakistani parliamentary delegation Tuesday visited the Greco-Roman city of Jerash and toured its various areas. The delegation, accompanied by Jordanian officials, heard a briefing on the city's historical background and later visited archaeological sites in Ajloun.

### Jordan to attend soil workshop

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in a six-week workshop on project management and soil surveying to open in Cairo in August. Jordan will be represented at the conference by the director of research at the Zarqa River Basin Project, Mr. Ragheb Shammout, and Amjad Rihani from the Irrigation department of agriculture.

### Ramtha troupe takes part in festival

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan has taken part in an international folk festival held in Turkey on July 20. A 29-member group of children from the Jordanian National Troupe in Ramtha took part in the festival and presented national dances and songs.

### Ministry issues export, import figures

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan last week exported 1,024 tonnes of tomatoes, 365 tonnes of aubergines, 346 tonnes of peppers, 347 tonnes of marrows, 10,113 tonnes of cucumbers, 114 tonnes of cauliflowers, 107 tonnes of cabbages, 183 tonnes of beans, seven tonnes of onions, 53 tonnes of olives and 39 tonnes of lemon, according to the Ministry of Agriculture.

## Yugoslav tourism delegation concludes visit to Jordan

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — A Yugoslav tourism delegation has wound up a week-long visit to Jordan and left for home. The 13-member delegation, who visited Jordan at the invitation of the Tourism Authority, toured archaeological and tourist sites in Jordan and filmed documentaries on the country to be shown in Yugoslavia, according to Mr. Samir Ammarin, who organised the trip in cooperation with the two sides and who accompanied the delegation to various sites.

The delegation members visited Jerash, Irbid, Ajloun, Wadi Rum, the Himmeh area in the north Jordan Valley region, Petra and Aqaba in the course of their visit and filmed industrial and development projects in the country, Mr. Ammarin said.

The delegation was led by Mr. Leopold Perc who spoke about his group's mission at a press conference held at the Jerusalem Hotel in Amman on Tuesday. He said that he and his group were accorded all facilities for their mission and he voiced appreciation to the Ministry of Tourism for enabling them to tour interesting places in Jordan.

The visit, Mr. Perc said, came within the framework of a bilateral agreement on promoting cooperation in cultural, touristic and economic affairs. The delegation group included representatives of various tourist agencies in Yugoslavia and several Yugoslav journalists.

Tourism promotion accord

According to Mr. Ammarin, Yugoslavia and Jordan have reached agreement through private tourist organisations for promoting each other's tourist attractions. Under a protocol signed during the Yugoslav delegation's visit, Yugoslavia will hold a tourist exhibition in Amman in November, displaying economic, tourist and business life in Yugoslavia and Jordan will hold a similar exhibition in Belgrade early next year.

## Post offices start to receive university application forms

AMMAN (J.T.) — Post offices around the country have started receiving applications from students wishing to enrol at Jordanian universities. The applications are to be forwarded to the universities in question before the names of students who have been accepted can be announced. The universities have made it clear that only those applications channelled through the post offices will be considered for the coming 1986/87 academic year.

According to a source at the Ministry of Higher Education, the universities are expected to accept more students this year than in previous years in implementation of a decision announced Tuesday by the Council of Higher Education (CHE). The council ruled that Jordanian universities will accept at least four per cent more students, a total of nearly 500, over the number who enrolled for the previous academic year in order to open the door for more students to continue their education. The CHE said that it is hoped that Jordanian universities will increase the four per cent margin in the next academic year.

According to the decision, only those with a 65 per cent result in the twelfth examinations can be considered for enrolment at Jordanian universities and those with a 50 per cent pass or above can apply for a seat at community colleges around the country.

The CHE also decided that the number of post graduate students for next year should be increased by 50 per cent over the number of students accepted in the previous year, allowing more students with first university degrees to acquire Masters and Doctorate degrees.

The opportunity for students to obtain higher education has increased this year with a decision taken by the minister of higher education to open a private university in Zarqa, to add a civilian wing to the military departments at Mu'ta University, near Karak, and to open a science and technology university north of Irbid.

## Surgeons perform successful arterial switch operations on two newborn babies

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

### AMMAN — A Jordanian team of doctors at the King Hussein Medical Centre has conducted two arterial switch surgeries, the first two operations of this kind in Jordan.

The two operations were performed earlier this month by a team of doctors at the Queen Alia Heart Institute (QAHI) at the medical centre, on an infant aged nine days and another aged 10 days, according to Dr. Nidal Arafat, a member of the medical team which was headed by Dr. Bassam Akasheh.

The two infants had their body temperature lowered to slow down their heart rate during the operation, which involved justifying the position of pulmonary arteries which circulated blood to the organs of the body. The surgeries were completely successful, Dr. Arafat told the Jordan Times on Tuesday.

Speaking about the medical conditions of the patients and the operations, Dr. Arafat said the two infants had been born with a congenital vascular deformity which invariably leads to an early death in most cases. A child born with this congenital deformity, where the arteries are in the wrong positions, is liable to die in the first week or two after birth unless he or she undergoes arterial switch surgery, the doctor continued.

Medical statistics show that 20 such cases appear in every one thousand births and the disorder means that an insufficient amount of oxygenated blood is circulated around the body as a result of the wrong positioning of arteries.

Surgeons at the Queen Alia Heart Institute have performed two successful heart transplant operations and have conducted research on cardio-vascular conditions. The institute has four operating theatres for cardio-vascular surgery and two catheterisation labs.

Built by a generous donation from the Sultan of Oman to the Jordan Armed Forces in 1979, the institute was activated on March 17, 1982 and was officially opened on March 30, 1983 by the Sultan of Oman and His Majesty King Hussein.

The institute has 100 beds and has an average occupancy rate of 80 per cent. Seventy-five per cent of the patients are usually Jordanians.

Well-equipped with the latest facilities, the institute has an average of 40 cardiac catheterisation procedures per week, (special procedures for a more correct diagnosis, routinely given before any operation), and 20 heart operations per week.

"Although we have room for further extensions," Dr. Yousef Goussous, medical director at the institute, said, "the capacity of the institute is presently sufficient, since no other cases are admitted but cardiac or cardiovascular patients. The institute has always been very successful so far and it is comparable to the best centres in the U.S. Open heart surgeries have been conducted by our staff for 15 years."

## King pledges strengthened efforts

(Continued from page 1)

framework at the end of World War II and the beginning of the decolonisation era.

"The rejection I refer to is not the verbal one, it is rather a rejection which is embodied in hard, sincere and serious work; the rejection that contradicts calls of collapse; while aiming to renovate the structure which is based on collective consciousness of the dangers threatening Arab destiny. It is also born out of our belief in dialogue, complementarity of capabilities, the restoration of Arab solidarity and the convergence of joint Arab action.

"With this spirit, and in the midst of those realities, we work in collaboration with some of our brother Arab leaders who share our views and recognise this path. And with the same spirit we shall continue to work to change realities whose dangers will spare no one, if they are allowed to establish roots in the grounds and in the souls. For this danger will divide the one nation into several, the one destiny into destinies and the joint action into contradictory interpretations that will spring out of each nation's endeavours to protect itself and adopt what it sees, within these circumstances of disjuncture, as its own relative interest which could not be reconciled with the higher interest of our one Arab Nation."

Upon arrival at the Royal War College, King Hussein was welcomed by the Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and senior army officers as well as the college commander.

The King later toured the various sections of the college which includes a library with reference books on military affairs and halls for lectures.

The opening ceremony was attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Lawzi, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed Ibn Zaid, Minister of Higher Education Nassereddin Al Assad, Chief of Staff Fathi Abu Taleb, Public Security Director Abdul Hadi Al Majali, Mu'ta University President Ali Mahafzah and senior army officers.

## Israel stages mock air raids

(Continued from page 1)

Palestinian targets in the Shouf mountains outside Beirut.

"We have nothing about an air raid," she said.

In another development, the Israeli army said Israeli forces killed two men on Tuesday who were allegedly trying to plant explosives in South Lebanon. The army said the incident took place eight kilometres north of Israeli border settlement of Rosh Hanikra.

It said the clash occurred during a routine search operation, and the killed men were carrying weapons.

The incident was the first in South Lebanon since July 10, when Israeli soldiers clashed with commandos in South Lebanon who had tried to "infiltrate" the southern coast from the sea. Two soldiers and four commandos were killed in that pre-dawn clash about 1.5 kilometres north of Israel's border settlement of Rosh Hanikra.

### MEMORIAL SERVICE

"Blessed are those who die in the lord" In memory of the late

MRS. ALLIENE STRATTON KLINE

the mother of Mrs. Jackline Osama Safiti and for the consolation of her relatives and friends, a memorial service will be held in the Church of the Redeemer in Jabal Amman, on Thursday the 31st of July at 11:00 a.m.

The memory of the righteous is a blessing

Condolences will be accepted at the entrance of church following the service.

Fly the Golden Falcon

from AMMAN

WEEKLY  
5 FLIGHTS TO THE GULF



WITH CONVENIENT CONNECTIONS TO  
KARACHI, BOMBAY, DELHI,  
COLOMBO, DHAKA  
AND THE FAR EAST





## An opportunity to listen

TODAY arrives Mr. George Bush, the U.S. vice-president. We welcome him and Mrs. Bush as honoured guests and good friends of the Kingdom.

The vice-president's visit comes at an important time in the history of this area, and we think it is a good opportunity for him to see things as they are and to hear first hand from the leaders their views on the situation. There is, however, one problem with all of this; and that is the American position on the Palestinian problem which has traditionally been biased in favour of Israel, to the extent that all we hear about nowadays is the story of the American-Israeli strategic alliance, how prosperous it is and how much it could be strengthened, in the name of the anti-terrorism crusade and so on.

This is no small problem as far as our people, here in Jordan and in the Arab Nation at large, are concerned, and we think it is high time for the American leaders to listen to what we have to say and try to redress the balance before more disasters strike and before it is too late.

Throughout its history, the Kingdom has done its best and spearheaded all Arab efforts to maintain and strengthen American-Arab relations in the service of mutual interests, the future of this area and mankind. Unfortunately not all our efforts have paid, and enough space is not available here to explain why. We remain convinced, however, that if peace and stability are to be attained in the Middle East, the U.S., more than any other country, has to take another look at the Arab-Israeli conflict and to reassess its position on it.

Mr. Bush's visit will be most rewarding if this is its aim. The situation is very difficult and complex, it is true. And it has been made even more difficult and complicated by recent developments in the area. But our hope remains that the U.S. will somehow see that it takes a more visionary, more courageous and more even-handed approach to the conflict by it to get things going again in the direction of peace and justice. Once again Jordan is presented with an opportunity to explain its long-held position on the Palestinian problem, which we think is sound and fair, and once again an American leader will have an opportunity to listen. Time is unfortunately not on the side of peace and moderation. It is running out on the chances for a comprehensive and just settlement to which we all aspire.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Pursuing peace

AMMAN yesterday witnessed several important meetings between the prime minister and the speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament on the one hand and visiting delegations from the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and Pakistan on the other. They all discussed Middle East issues, parliamentary affairs and bilateral relations. But the most important topic at these meetings was the cause of peace in the region, with Jordan reiterating the need for the implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 for the attainment of that peace through an international conference. Jordan wants to have peace and to exchange land for that peace within the framework of a comprehensive settlement that can guarantee the rights of all peoples in the region. Jordan also wants to put an end to Israel's illegal measures and the building of settlements on Arab land and the Judaisation of Arab territory. The meetings yesterday underline the importance of Jordan as a focal point in the peace-making process and a venue for dialogue and for discussing peace initiatives and means of attaining stability and security in the Middle East.

#### Al Dustour: Bush pushes his campaign

U.S. Vice President George Bush is due here Wednesday in the course of his current Middle East tour but amid reports that he is bringing nothing new to help the process of peace in the Middle East region. Since the United States has also heard everything from the Middle East parties, the tour is more or less meaningless and has no objective connected with the Middle East question. Perhaps this tour is part of a campaign for presidential elections due in 1988, and could be a public relations tour that can help Bush in the coming election. If this is so, then this tour could bear negative elements, since it is normal for presidential elections to assume priority over all other considerations including the Middle East question. Though we welcome Bush in our country we regret that the U.S. administration has wasted the opportunity and did not empower Bush to take real steps for reactivating the peace process, specially now that the U.S. has realised for sure that Israel adamantly rejects all bids for peace. The United States which keeps reminding us that it has a peace plan initiated in 1982, has turned its back to the peace process and so, it has helped to further complicate matters in the region.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Signs of peace

THE Soviet Union's announcement about a withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan could in some way help the cause of peace in the Middle East because the Afghan question had earlier contributed to complicating matters in both regions. Perhaps the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan had helped to bring the United States and Israel closer together in a bid to stem Soviet expansionism in this region. Though, the two superpowers have other problems and many issues on their hands, we consider this Soviet move as a step in the right direction. We hope that other positive moves on the part of the two superpowers will help clear the way for ending the Gulf war and finally bring the prospects of peace in the Middle East closer. But the Arabs in general cannot rely on wishful thinking, and should not hope that the U.S. will move away from its strategic ally and abandon Israel for the sake of achieving peace in this region. What they should rather do is mobilise their resources and concert their efforts, a measure that can guarantee a strong Arab stand in the face of challenges and dangers.

# Scarcity is no barrier to development

By Riad Khouri

ECONOMISTS talk about three "factors of production" or the things needed to produce goods and services for consumption and investment. At the simplest level these are land, labour and capital. In various combinations, the three are put together to convert potential wealth into actual production, first to satisfy people's basic needs and then to go beyond them to produce semi-luxuries and luxuries.

Stated so basically, the economic problem, becomes simple, particularly in our region. The Middle East is full of talented people, natural resources and financial capital. Combine these factors of production and all sorts of things can be produced to make material conditions better and raise standards of living.

Unfortunately, matters aren't quite so simple. Looming behind land, labour and capital is a fourth factor of production which academics have been struggling with for a while now. Some call it organisation, others technology, yet others both. It's been compared to a glue which binds

together the other factors of production and makes sure they work in harmony.

This concept has interesting applications in our region. Take the case of Iraq, a place packed with natural resources, a good-sized population and, until recently, a lot of capital in the form of foreign exchange. In the words of Darrel R. Egin of Washington D.C.'s American University: "Early in recorded time the people of Iraq had the will and the means to build a prosperous economy. Mesopotamia (the land between the two rivers), despite its harsh environment, was turned into a granary for the region by a combination of organisational and technological ingenuity."

The people of ancient Iraq practically invented large-scale agriculture. They developed and maintained a big and efficient irrigation network that contributed to the productivity of the fields that formed the economic base for much of the civilised world.

But as a result of war and other forms of upheaval, the social organisation weakened and changed, allowing the irrigation system to deteriorate. Productivity declined, and the area went through a long period of great poverty.

Formation of the modern state of Iraq after World War I began, in Egin's words, "a search for a combination of organisation and technology that would return prosperity to the inhabitants of Mesopotamia." But this task has proven formidable because of the need for endless modification of existing customs and institutions, and many abrupt shifts of policy. Still, a lot of progress was made, and Iraqis today are far better off than they were, say, twenty-five years ago. But the country's economic achievements have not been sufficient to provide a good standard of living for the whole population as well as the basis for self-sustaining growth in the future.

Many in Iraq and elsewhere agree that the high productivity of the soil of ancient times could be

regained, with agriculture again becoming a major contributor to the economy. Egin concludes: "An expanded farm output plus development of the country's several natural resources could provide a basis for substantial increases in industry." Most observers believe that Iraq has the ingredients to become rich again when the right combination of organisation and technology is found.

What does all this prove? First of all, lots of money or potential wealth aren't enough for steady, balanced growth. Sometimes the opposite happens: Places with an abundance of resources turn themselves into an economic mess. This has been the case of Argentina for some time now, and it could easily end up happening to the oil-rich states of our region. Conversely, poverty may be an excellent basis for growth and development. Singapore and Switzerland come to mind — both countries are poor in natural resources, yet they have turned the little they have into something

economically quite impressive. This was done as a result of the application of the right kinds of organisation and technology.

How did they do it? A good question to which there is not really a satisfactory answer. But a number of points can be made in this respect. First, time is not really the issue: Switzerland took centuries to get where it is today, while Singapore's economic miracle occurred over a few decades. Second, the experiences of these and other successful economic systems make each one of them unique. Learning lessons from them is fine, but copying the Swiss or others and trying to apply their model to another economy will never work.

Jordanians, for example, talk about Singapore as a model. This is a strange kind of parallel, probably due to the need of academics and others to fill an intellectual gap with an idea, any idea no matter how wrongheaded it might be. Studying the example of Singapore might be useful to Jordan, but more to the point would be a closer look at places

like Cyprus or Tunisia. These economies have had a few successes and still have to cope with many problems. They are a lot less glamorous than Switzerland or Singapore, but they are also closer to home.

The second point to come out of a close look at Iraq is the importance of studying and understanding history. Henry Ford said history is bunk, and this may do for North America, but history in the Middle East is omnipresent and all-pervasive. Understanding what Iraq and other places in the region were four thousand years ago may have the important benefit of allowing us to better cope with today's economic and other problems.

Unfortunately, history in the region today is often used as an excuse for fomenting violence and exacerbating instability and unrest. But history is only a tool. Distorted and in the wrong hands it can do a lot of harm; put it to a different use and it just might help us in the continuing search for a saner and more prosperous life.

## Undaunted Palestinians continue to resist Israelis

By A. Shumilin

The following article is abridged from the Soviet magazine *Trud*.

FOR 19 years now one and a half million West Bank and Gaza Strip Palestinians have been living under Israeli occupation. Those were the years of gruelling trials and hardships. The occupiers have destroyed the production and economic structures of these territories and turned them into a source of agrarian and mineral resources for the Israeli economy and their residents into a source of cheap labour.

The plans of the Zionist leaders of Israel for the occupied Arab lands are not confined to economic subjugation of these territories. They are a great deal broader. Firstly, Tel Aviv intends to rebuild the mythical "Greater Israel" in its mystical biblical borders; secondly it wants to turn these lands into a buffer zone that would allow the Israeli army to manoeuvre in its aggressive actions against neighbouring Arab countries.

The Israelis have deprived the Arab population of the occupied territories of fundamental rights and are terrorising it. In the West Bank and Gaza Strip, they began

to expropriate Arab lands shortly after the occupation of these territories as a result of the June 1967 Israeli aggression.

To give its actions a semblance of legitimacy, the Israeli authorities refer to the laws that existed in those territories a long time ago. They revive repressive legislation of the British colonial era to justify the seizure of Arab lands.

According to Israeli sources, the occupation authorities have expropriated from West Bank and Gaza Strip Arabs nearly 50 per cent of their fertile land. They are building an it paramilitary settlements designed to perpetuate Israeli presence. The governments of the Zionist state change but the goal proclaimed by the Knesset, Israel's parliament, remains the same: by 1990 Israel is to build at least 100,000 Jewish settlements (housing units) in occupied territories.

Evicted from their lands, the Arabs live in abject poverty in refugee camps under Israeli occupation rule or in neighbouring Arab countries.

According to the International Labour Organisation, the Arab worker's wage is no more than a half of that of his Jewish counterpart. Moreover, migrant

Arab workers have to pay contributions to the social insurance fund, though they hardly get any social benefits. Arabs are not entitled to a pension or an allowance for children or employment benefits.

For meagre pay Arabs perform the most arduous jobs. Accidents are frequent among Arab workers. Unemployment affects a large portion of the able-bodied population of the occupied areas. In Gaza Strip, for example, it runs at the rate of 40 per cent.

The regime of terror and repression established by the Zionist invaders in the occupied territories provokes anger and protests of the majority of the population of West Bank and Gaza Strip. Young Palestinians who grew up under the occupation regime are particularly sensitive to Zionist oppression. Many of them revolt and end up in Israeli prisons and concentration camps.

Resistance to Israeli occupation is steadily growing. The Palestinians show the only solution to their national problem is an end to Israeli occupation.

The just cause of the Palestinian Arabs has worldwide support, including that of communists and other progressive people in Israel.

## King reaffirms rejection of direct talks with Israel

(Continued from page 1)

opportunity," Mr. Peres said.

Mr. Bush will meet with Mr. Peres on Wednesday before coming to Jordan. He is also scheduled to visit Egypt before returning to the United States on Aug. 5.

Later on Tuesday, Mr. Bush told Palestinian notables that the United States would be willing to talk with the PLO if it recognised Israel, the Palestinian leaders said.

Panji Kanan, a Palestinian businessman from the occupied West Bank city of Nablus, quoted Mr. Bush as saying at a reception at the U.S. consulate: "As soon as the PLO recognises the right of Israel to exist, we are ready to sit with the PLO."

Mr. Bush was restating U.S.

policy, which differs from Israel's flat refusal to talk with the PLO under any circumstances. The United States has been trying to persuade the PLO to recognise Israel and renounce violence as a way to become involved in peace negotiations.

Seventeen Palestinian mayors, businessmen and notables attended the reception held at the heavily guarded consulate. But another eight or 10 headline Palestinians boycotted the meeting, citing Mr. Bush's tour and the United States' refusal to recognise the PLO.

Hanna Simiara, editor of the *Al Fajr* newspaper, told reporters after the reception: "The main subject that was broached the question of self-determination and Palestinian representation."

"Mr. Bush was very attentive," said Mr. Simiara. "He said the U.S. administration is trying to do whatever it can to push the peace process. But at the same time we told him that this is not enough."

Israel Radio reported that Mr. Simiara had been warned he would be killed if he attended the reception. The radio said the death threats came from the radical Abu Nidal Palestinian group.

Mr. Simiara said Palestinians at the meeting "asked for a statement from the United States about self-determination" for Palestinians in the occupied territories. "This is still the major difference between the U.S. administration and the Palestinians."

## 25 killed, 170 injured in west Beirut carbomb

(Continued from page 1)

Prime Minister Rashid Karami condemned both car bombings as "barbaric and brutal." Referring to the militia accusations against Syria, Mr. Karami asked: "Who then is behind the blast (today)?"

The bombings have provoked fears of a new cycle of revenge carbomb attacks such as occurred in east and west Beirut last summer. That series was followed by fierce shelling duels and a spate of sectarian kidnappings.

Following Tuesday's blast, Barbir as well as Makassed hospital and the sprawling medical center of the American University of Beirut issued appeals for urgent blood donations. Stairways, corridors and emergency wards in Barbir and Makassed had pools of blood as casualties were rushed in.

Syrian and Lebanese troops as well as Shi'ite Muslim Amal militiamen cordoned off the blast scene moments after the explosion. They fired submachine gun volleys into the air to clear a path for ambulances and fire engines.

A chain of 20 shops at the ground floor of a 13-storey business centre in front of which the carbomb was parked were gutted. The first three floors were gutted.

More than 30 cars were set

ablaze. Glass shards and twisted metal littered the streets, awash with water from fire engine hoses in a 200-metre radius.

Smoke billowed from burning floors and smoldering cars. The Voice of the Mountain radio station of socialist leader Walid Junblatt bluntly accused the Christian-officered intelligence department of the Lebanese army of engineering the Barbir bombing. But the broadcast cited no evidence to corroborate the charge.

Asked whether he believed the Barbir carbomb was a retaliation for Monday's car bombing in east Beirut's Ain Al Rummaneh residential district, Brigadier-General Mohammad Haj, commander of the army's Beirut Garrison, said: "Whether it is or not, we are all the victims and losers in this deadly game."

A mass funeral was held for the 32 victims of Ain Rummaneh just as the Barbir carbomb exploded. They were buried in a mass grave in an east Beirut cemetery.

## Boycott office accepts proposal

(Continued from page 1)

newspapers and periodicals.

On the conference decision to allow foreign investment in the occupied territories, Mr. Ghannem did not spell out the special conditions under which such ventures would be permitted.

In a parallel decision, the Boycott Office also lifted restrictions on exports from the occupied territories to Arab states "because this is contrary to the interests of the Arab people in the occupied territories," Mr. Ghannem said.

During its current deliberations, the Boycott Office conference will also consider the implications of the 1985

agreement between the United States and Israel to create a joint free trade zone.

Zouheir Agli, the Boycott Office commissioner-general, declared during the conference opening session on Monday that "this agreement aims at allowing Israel to break the siege of the Arab boycott and bypass its resolutions."

He added that the conference "will adopt wider and more efficient measures to tighten the economic siege against Israel."

The boycott office conference are held every six months. The current conference is attended by delegations from all the 22 members of the Arab League, except Egypt and Morocco.

Dear Ms. Lovelorn—  
I am engaged to a South African gentleman who is, as my friends say, a monster. But I say, nobody's perfect, and I do not wish to break our engagement, which I feel is very constructive.



## U.S. South Africa policy seen in disarray

By Sue Baker  
Rover

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's policy on South Africa, already under fire at home and abroad, has taken another battering over his stand against sanctions which angered critics and sent aides scrambling to limit the damage.

In a speech one week ago, Reagan dismissed calls for sanctions — presumably including those from moderate members of his Republican party — as an emotional clamour.

But by the end of last week he was signalling a willingness to consider further U.S. measures later this year if Pretoria failed to move towards dismantling its apartheid race policies.

His swift turnaround, perhaps responding to a surprising volume of criticism, left many in Congress baffled over the administration's real intentions.

On July 27 key Republican Senator Richard Lugar said the Senate would proceed this week with tough sanctions legislation.

But Chester Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, said the administration would not consider new sanctions until Britain had decided on future policy towards South Africa.

Reagan's speech had been billed as a major review of U.S. policy towards South Africa, raising expectations that he would announce U.S. initiatives aimed at prodding Pretoria into starting talks with leaders of the black majority.

Instead he again rejected economic sanctions, urged more, not less, Western investment in South Africa and seemed to waver between the white government and its black opponents.

Another Senate aide said the

speech reflected Reagan's real views, and the later hints of administration flexibility were attempts to control the damage done.

Secretary of State George Shultz, defending the president's speech before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, gave the first hint of a willingness to consider measures to put further pressure on Pretoria for a change in its apartheid race policies.

Shultz reiterated the administration's opposition to punitive economic sanctions but said new action could be taken in concert with U.S. allies.

He said the same day later in a televised news conference beamed to Western Europe and South Africa, and White House spokesman Larry Speakes joined in the effort.

A senior administration official made the apparent shift in position even clearer, calling it a window of opportunity for Pretoria to make reforms and avert sanctions.

By the end of last week, even Reagan was hinting at flexibility, telling reporters: "We never close any doors."

But many U.S. legislators were unconvinced. Even moderate Republicans expressed disappointment and began drafting a sanctions bill that could reach the full Senate for a vote before the mid-August congressional recess.

The House already has passed a bill that would sever virtually all U.S. trade and investment ties with South Africa, but the Republican-led Senate is expected to approve a much more moderate package.

Senator Edward Kennedy, a Democrat and leading apartheid foe, welcomed the apparent shift

but accused Reagan of employing "breath-taking double standard" by insisting the United States would only act in concert with its Western allies.

Kennedy — together with two other senators, one Democrat and one Republican — has launched a bid to force a vote this week on a tough sanctions package.

But the senior official defended the president, saying: "Extreme measures are the path of folly unlikely to halt the killing or end apartheid and are in fact more likely to polarise the situation."

"What the president was saying is that he's fed up with the argument that if you're against sanctions you're for apartheid."

The official said Washington and its allies would consult closely in the coming weeks, examining the results of a mission to South Africa on behalf of the European Community by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, and of a meeting of the Commonwealth group of nations on sanctions.

He said Washington also will closely watching a series of meetings next month of South Africa's ruling National Party which could be a forum for announcing apartheid reforms.

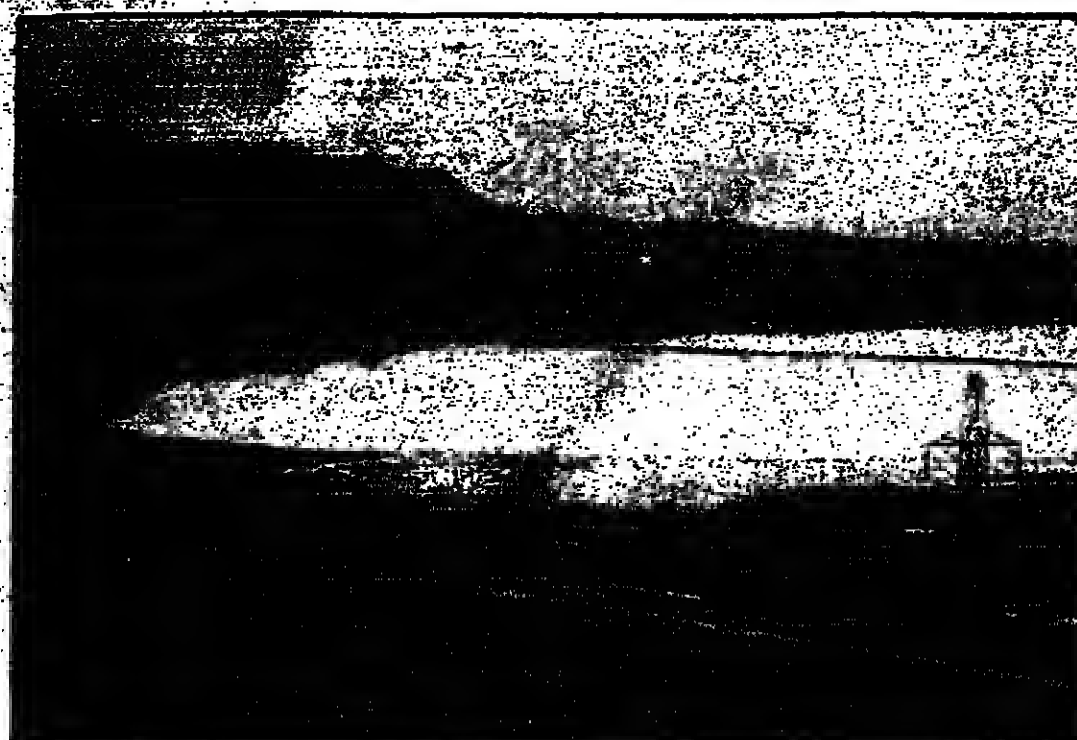
But the official, who asked to be identified, told reporters measures to be considered would be limited to so-called political sanctions aimed at the white minority, such as denying South African airlines landing rights in the United States.

One congressional aide of Reagan's apparent shift could have been "a ploy to buy time."

Last September, he held congressional action on sanctions bill by imposing more limited measures on his own

مكة المكرمة





The south-east Dead Sea Plain today — is this where the biblical Cities of the Plain once existed?



Standing among the excavated ruins of Numeira, possible candidate for the infamous city of Gomorrah.

# Dr. Schaub: No positive evidence to link southern Ghors' Early Bronze Age settlements to biblical cities

By Rami G. Khouri  
Special to the Jordan Times

The following article is the last in a series of nine articles on the archaeology of the southern Ghors. Four articles of the series appeared in last week's Jordan Times, and five in this week's.

DRS. Walter Rast and Thomas Schaub are very careful to avoid claiming that the Early Bronze Age sites they have identified along the south-east Dead Sea plains are the archaeological remains of the five Cities of the Plain. They feel that the evidence produced by their survey has contributed new information that should be considered by those who are interested in the debate about the time and place of the Cities of the Plain — if, in fact, these five cities existed together in one place and at one time.

As Dr. Schaub noted: "Keeping in mind all the qualifications, if one is looking for possible candidates for the Cities of the Plain, the only ones we really have in the south-east Dead Sea valley are the two excavated sites of Bab edh-Dhra' and Numeira, and the surveyed but not yet excavated sites of Safi, Feifeh and Khmeizirah." Even within the Rast and Schaub team, the scholarly argument is strong.

Dr. Michael Cowan of Stony Brook College, Mass., who supervised the expedition's last three seasons of excavations at

Numeira, rejects the possibility of the five Dead Sea plain EB sites being the Cities of the Plain.

"I cannot see any good probable connections between our five sites and the cities of the plain," he told the Jordan Times in a recent interview. "The choice of the number five is arbitrary, and in any case there are other Early Bronze Age sites in the area."

He also thinks the 2350 B.C. date of the destruction of the south Jordan sites is too early to coincide with the accounts of Abraham and Lot, which, he says, most scholars date to around 1800 B.C.

Several biblical scholars have attempted over the years to identify each of the Early Bronze Age settlements in south Jordan with specific Cities of the Plain. One substantial point that advocates of this association point to is the evidence in the 6th Century A.D. Byzantine period Madaba mosaic map of Palestine.

In that map, the site of Safi is identified as "Balak," also Segor, now Zoara, thought to represent the Byzantine period name for the biblical town of Bela, or Zoar. If

Safi is Zoar, then Sodom may perhaps be located at Feifeh, according to the biblical evidence which says that Zoar is a "little" place near Sodom. This is the argument of Dr. Willem C. van Hattum, though William F. Albright suggested earlier this century that Sodom is Numeira.

Other scholars today think Sodom may be Bab edh-Dhra', and Gomorrah may be Numeira, simply because Sodom seems more prominent than Gomorrah and Bab edh-Dhra' is considerably larger than Numeira.

The Bible provides some clues, but nothing more firm. The order in which the cities are listed in Genesis 14 ("Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, Zeboim and Bela, that is, Zoar") may be a clue — if the significance of the order could be ascertained.

Was this a geographic listing, naming the cities from north to south, or south to north? Was it a ranking of their size, or importance?

Dr. Schaub notes that the excavations at Bab edh-Dhra' and Numeira have not produced any positive evidence, such as inscriptions or tablets, that might support those who would like to associate the five Cities of the Plain with the five Early Bronze Age sites identified along the south-east Dead Sea plains.

The major elements of the puzzle that we have to work with remain the descriptions and hazy accounts in the Bible. If one tries to fit the information in the Bible with the evidence on the ground, most scholars agree that the most likely location for the five Cities of the Plain is the southern end of the Dead Sea.

And if one looks for the remains of Bronze Age cities in this area, there is considerable evidence on the ground.

But can the two be connected? Is there sufficient evidence to say with some certainty that the archaeological remains at Bab edh-Dhra', Numeira, Safi, Feifeh and Khmeizirah are the remains of the biblical cities of Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, Zeboim and "Bela (that is, Zoar)"?

As intriguing as the possibility may be, reputable and cautious scholars such as Drs. Rast and Schaub insist that the evidence remains more tantalizing than conclusive. Only further

excavations at the other EB sites in the Southern Ghors can provide the additional hard evidence that might firmly prove or disprove the possible identification of the five EB cities with the Cities of the Plain.

## The broader context

This problem has been a rather interesting sidelight of the project along the south-east Dead Sea plain, though the greater value of the work has been the new information gathered about the start of urbanism in Jordan/Palestine in the early 3rd Millennium B.C.

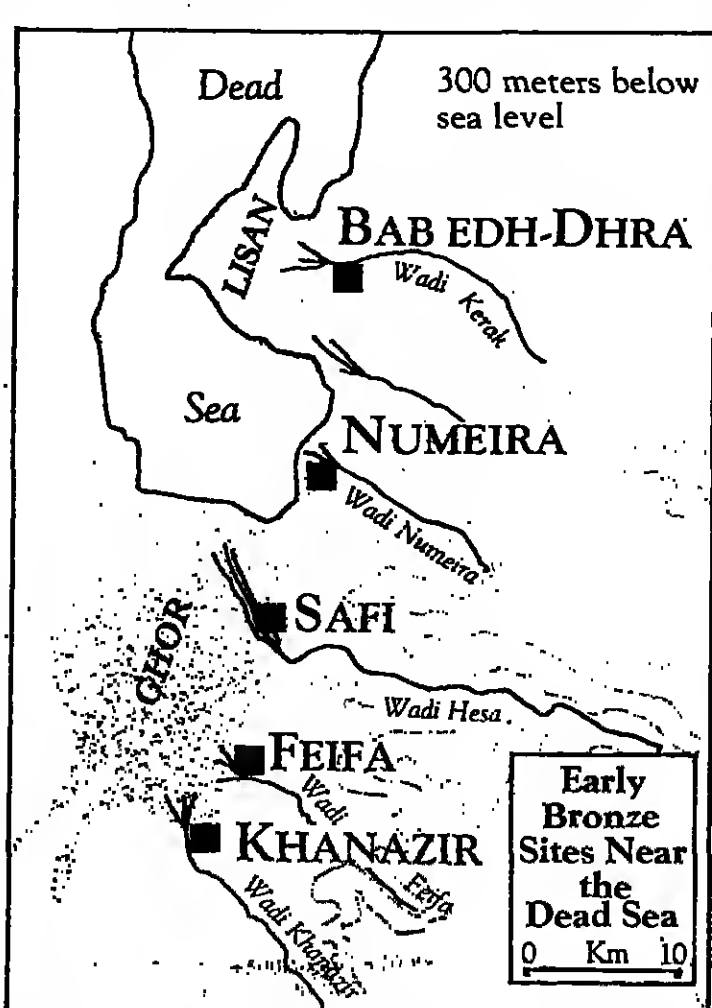
Taken in a broader Middle Eastern context, the Early Bronze Age walled towns along the south-east Dead Sea plain came into being several hundred years after the establishment of major urban civilizations in neighbouring Mesopotamia and Egypt.

By around 3300 B.C., the pattern of human settlement started to change in the land of Jordan/Palestine. The long tradition of open farming villages that had pertained in the area throughout the Chalcolithic period in the 4th Millennium was suddenly modified. The open farming, metal-working, and tool-and-pottery-making settlements were joined by new walled towns established during the last several centuries of the 4th Millennium.

Over a period of 300-400 years, the phenomenon of the "walled town" had fully developed, though with considerable local variations throughout Jordan/Palestine. By around 3000-2900 B.C., there were consistent new cultural elements throughout the land, traceable in such features as ceramics, architecture and defensive walled settlements.

Between the two flanking powers of Mesopotamia and Egypt, a distinctive brand of walled urban culture had developed in Jordan/Palestine by the early 3rd Millennium B.C. — perhaps, as Dr. Schaub suggests, as a response to pressures from Egypt and Mesopotamia.

Another possible reason why the town-dwellers built strong defensive walls is that there may have been friction among the



separate settlements within Jordan/Palestine. This is less likely, most scholars agree, because of the shared culture that seems to have pertained in the land.

The walled towns of Bab edh-Dhra' and Numeira — the only two excavated to date in the south-east Dead Sea plain — are particularly important in clarifying many aspects of cultural development during this key historical juncture, generally accepted as the take-off point for a rather durable brand of urbanism that has persisted, albeit with some changes, to this day.

The evidence from the south-east Dead Sea plains must also be assessed together with the substantial remains of EB I walled towns throughout central and south Jordan, in the ancient lands of Moab and Edom.

"Something important was happening in the area in the transition period around 3300-2900 B.C.," Dr. Schaub noted in a recent interview with the Jordan Times. "For reasons that we are still trying to understand, people were beginning to organize themselves into walled towns, often located on elevated hills or promontories. The surface evidence indicates that there are substantial remains of walled towns from the Early Bronze Age I period, particularly in southern Jordan."

In the final analysis, he notes, the debate about the location of Sodom and Gomorrah and the other biblical Cities of the Plain is interesting and intriguing, but the more important message emerging from their work along the Dead Sea plains relates to "the richness of the Early Bronze Age in Jordan, particularly the EB I period."

# U.S. manufacturing clause: After 95 years, let it die

By Malcolm Baldrige

The author is U.S. Secretary of Commerce. This article first appeared in the July 16 Washington Post.

THE "manufacturing clause" of the United States copyright law, which requires most American authors to print their books in the United States or Canada to receive copyright protection, sounds like an obscure issue. But it contains all the elements of the free and fair trade arguments. And it is an issue that demonstrates how one "small" law can create major tremors in the world trade.

The clause was born in the 1890s when the worldwide popularity of Mark Twain led to demands by the United States publishing industry for better copyright protection overseas. The only way to accomplish that was to protect the works of foreign authors in the United States market; up to this point, American printers had been free to print and publish books by foreign authors without compensation to their copyright holders.

Congress passed the Chase Act of 1891 to remedy the situation. But it upset United States printers who would no longer be able to reprint foreign works without permission from the copyright holder. To mute opposition, Congress put in the manufacturing clause. And because of the difficulties inherent in rescinding protectionist legislation, it was still on the books 95 years later.

Two years ago, the manufacturing clause was judged in violation of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which has governed world trade since 1947. Since the provision is illegal under the GATT, countries whose exports are damaged by this provision now legally can seek compensation through United States trade concessions or may retaliate by restricting what we can export to their countries.

The European Community already has said it will impose restrictions on several hundred million dollars of United States exports if our manufacturing clause continues. Other countries will also retaliate.

The debate is heating up because the law expired on June 30. Congress now is deciding whether to continue the clause by passing a renewal bill that would apply retroactively. The administration wants to allow the provision to be buried and rest in peace.

Unless the clause is eliminated, United States industries that would be at risk include manufacturers of paper, machinery for the paper, printing, textile and tobacco industries and tobacco and chemicals. As with most protectionist measures, more jobs will be lost through retaliation than retained by keeping the provision.

This one arcane piece of law, therefore, is threatening millions of dollars in exports and thousands of jobs. How can we negotiate the elimination of unfair

practices by our trading partners while we cling to a century-barrier ourselves?

The manufacturing clause is type of foreign barrier administration and Congress attacking under Section 301 of trade laws. Last fall, the president stepped up United States efforts to eliminate foreign unfair trade practices by initiating a number of Section 301 cases. In some of those cases, we have retaliated when our trading partners fail to trade according to international principles and obligations.

The manufacturing clause seriously weakens United States credibility in trade negotiation. For example, the manufacturing clause makes it harder for United States to obtain better safeguards abroad for our great works, as books, records, film and computer software. It impedes our ability to join the Convention, a major international convention that protects copyrights abroad. Because we are not a member of the Convention, we have no voice in the new international rules that are being developed to protect computer software.

One country — Singapore, taking steps to improve copyright protection laws. But retaliation against a manufacturing clause, it threatening to withhold improved protection from United States books, records, films and software.

Supporters of the manufacturing clause argue that the United States should not give up the clause without getting concessions in return. The current legislation allows waivers in countries that meet certain conditions, in the belief that they will gladly open markets to our printed products, enact laws to protect United States intellectual property, and improve protection of their workers' rights in return for exemption from the manufacturing clause.

But that strategy simply won't work. We don't get any bargain leverage by eliminating a provision that violates an international obligation. Countries whose trade is injured already have the legal right to seek compensation or to retaliate against our exports.

Our printing industry does need the protection. It is a strong productive and advanced industry perfectly capable of meeting international competition. Printing jobs are growing at a rate of about 13,500 per year, a rate our manufacturing technology unsurpassed. Paper, a cost twice as great as labour, produced in the United States competitive cost and quality level exceeded nowhere else in the world.

The United States is the world's largest exporter of books and other printed material. Studies the United States International Trade Commission, the Labor Department and the Congressional Research Service found that letting the manufacturing clause expire would lead to no long-term economy-wide job losses.

— U.S. Information Agency

# How earthquakes help nuclear power

Roy Garner explains how the Japanese nuclear power industry has overcome public safety fears to win social acceptance and allow 13 per cent of the country's power to be nuclear.

TOKYO: In a country as prone to earthquakes as Japan, how you ease people's concern over the safety nuclear power plants? Answer: you regularly recreate destructive forces greater than the Great Kanto earthquake, which killed some 140,000 people in Tokyo and Yokohama in 1923, and you invite the public in to see how nuclear plant components stand up to the test.

Japan's commitment to nuclear power is unequivocal and enthusiastic; with 33 nuclear plants in operation it ranks fifth in the world as a nuclear power operator, there is broad public acceptance of the technology and 13.9 per cent of the nation's overall electricity requirements are now nuclear-generated, a figure scheduled to grow to 19 per cent by 1990.

A decade ago, however, the picture was much less certain. At that time, the nation's nuclear plants were operating at an unimpressive 42.2 per cent (1973) of capacity, public confidence was low and questions were being raised over the technical quality, and hence safety, of installations; especially concerning their resistance to earthquakes.

The government contends it is the programme it launched in

1976, aimed at increasing operating efficiency and reassuring the public over safety questions, which has been the key factor in both producing an atmosphere of public acceptance and justifying its commitment to the technology.

A central element of the programme involved the foundation in March 1976 of the Nuclear Power Engineering Test Centre (NUPEC), and one of the most important, and spectacular, of its briefs was the construction of earthquake simulator.

This facility, which is now in operation in Tadotsu town in Shikoku, was designed to subject full-scale components of nuclear power plants to vibrations and shocks even greater than those associated with Japan's largest earthquakes. Engineers aimed in this way to verify the accuracy of the computer calculations used in the plants' construction and, by inviting the public to observe the tests and study the results, demonstrate the safety and reliability of the equipment.

It is hoped that the research work to Tadotsu may also eventually contribute to an improved international exchange of seismic engineering test data, something currently limited to case-by-case consultations

Seismic Proving Tests Programme in Japan									
Japanese Fiscal Year	1980	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
1. PWR Reactor Core Internal Vibration									
2. BWR Reactor Core Internal Vibration									
3. PWR Reactor Core Internal Vibration									
4. BWR Reactor Core Internal Vibration									
5. BWR Reactor Core Internal Vibration									
6. BWR Reactor Core Internal Vibration									
7. PWR Reactor Core Internal Vibration									
8. BWR Reactor Core Internal Vibration									

between MITI (Ministry for International Trade and Industry) and the Nuclear Research Council (NRC) of the U.S.

Takeshi Kanayama, general manager of the Tadotsu Engineering Laboratory, says it is "hard for the general public to understand the mechanism of nuclear power plants, and also the phenomenon of earthquakes. We believe the tests here are an effective way to get the public's understanding."

At the heart of Tadotsu facility is massive vibration table, 15 metres square, 3.5 metres deep, weighing 400 tons, and mounted upon horizontal vertical oil-hydraulic rams. In computer-controlled sequences these rams can lift and rock the

table to simulate an earthquake considerably more powerful than any Japan has experienced.

In order to minimise any effect these might have upon local citizens, the Tadotsu plant has been built upon a gigantic concrete foundation platform and located well clear of residential areas.

The construction of the foundation block was an engineering achievement in itself, requiring 15,000 truckloads of concrete, laid in 121 separate pouring segments over a period of eight months.

Within the facility's operations room a unique air-conditioned floor was also installed to isolate the electronic monitoring equipment from vibrations.

The tests are of three types: vibration tests, seismic response wave tests and functional tests. In the latter case confirmation is sought of reactor containment vessel airtightness, controlled insertion functions and non-effect of water vibration (sloshing) in the suppression chamber of the boiling water reactor containment vessel.

When asked about the safety of power plants currently in operation, in light of these tests, Kanayama said the original pre-construction "computer calculations have already assured the safety of the equipment. Our first purpose here is to demonstrate to the public, and confirm, these earlier calculations. These calculations and the test data match well and show that safety is very high."

According to government spokesman Akihiko Ishikawa, deputy director of the Nuclear Power Generation Division of MITI, the independence of the review of test results is guaranteed by the presence of government and university experts who sit alongside industry specialists on the examining committees.

Ishikawa says the government is also providing two-thirds of the ¥30 billion (\$122 million) construction costs and ¥25 billion operating expenses of Tadotsu, a ratio which he claims safeguards public trust in the venture.

— Financial Times Feature.

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# Redgrave becomes first triple gold medallist of Commonwealth Games

EDINBURGH (Agencies) — Olympic champion Steve Redgrave became the first triple gold medallist of the Commonwealth Games when he completed a hat-trick of rowing titles Tuesday.

With the athletics taking a two-day breather and persistent rain delaying the cycling, it was the rowers who took precedence at a halfway stage of games competition.

Canada and England dominated the eight finals on the first day of the regatta, back in the ones for the first time since 1922, by taking three gold medals each.

But the individual honours belonged to Redgrave, stroke of Britain's 1984 Olympic gold medal crew, who added the coxed four, the coxed pair and the single scull titles he won on Tuesday — the first triple at a major international rowing championship.

Mixing sculling with rowing in the regatta requires confidence and courage and Redgrave showed he had plenty of both as he led Andy Holmes followed up an effortless victory in the pairs with a winning finish in the fours in Commonwealth record time.

Although Redgrave and Holmes were clearly tiring as they crossed the pairs finish, they found the strength to help Martin Cross, Ian Clift and Cox Andrian Wilson hold off a late New Zealand challenge in the fours by two hours later.

England also struck gold in the women's lightweight coxed fours, while Canada's three titles came in the women's coxed fours, the coxed pair and double sculls.

New Zealander Stephanie Foster added the singles sculls to her doubles win and Adair Ferguson won the women's

lightweight sculls for Australia.

**Thompson reigns supreme, Moorhouse stuns Davis**

On Monday, England's Daley Thompson moved from one controversy to another but swept to a third successive Commonwealth Games decathlon gold medal in the pouring rain.

On the fifth day of the boycott-plagued games, another Englishman, Adrian Moorhouse, pulled off a major upset in the pool, beating the defending champion and world record holder, Victor Davis, in the 200-metre breaststroke.

It was the Canadian's first defeat over the distance in a major international championship since winning the Olympic title two years ago in Los Angeles.

But another Canadian, Allison Higson, did her country proud. At age 13, Higson won her second gold medal of the games in the final of the 100-metre breaststroke, watched by her parents.

Sunday, the Brampton, Ontario, schoolgirl won the 200 metres breaststroke to become the youngest ever Commonwealth Games champion at any sport.

At the halfway stage of the 10-day games, Australia, England and Canada led a three-nation battle for the most medals.

England moved ahead for the first time in the overall count with 58, one more than Australia. But both had 21 golds. Canada had 44 medals in all, of which 20 were gold.

Scotland and Northern Ireland

each picked up its first gold medal of the games.

Liz Lynch, roared on by a patriotic crowd and watched for the first time by her parents, won the women's 10,000 metres for Scotland, the first time the event has been staged in the Commonwealth Games.

And Northern Ireland's lightly regarded Phil Beattie upset the favourites in the men's 400-metre hurdles.

Queen Elizabeth II and members of her family toured the various games venues and the queen handed out medals in swimming and weightlifting.

Perhaps because of the biting cold, she avoided the track arena where her youngest son, Prince Edward, presented most medals.

For the second straight day, Thompson delighted the spectators but angered officials with his behaviour.

He won eight of the 10 decathlon disciplines, slipping up in the discus and taking things easy in the 1,500 metres when he was already assured of adding another gold medal to his impressive collection.

He had trouble in the pole vault where he needed a third and final attempt to clear 4.80 metres, but finished with 8,663 points, only four off his best for the year and almost 500 ahead of his nearest rival, Canada's Dave Steen.

But away from the track, Thompson again upset officials.

When games press liaison officer Colin Shields requested him to attend a press conference, the decathlete replied: "I bloody won't."

Shields told reporters he was then insulted by Thompson.

"I've never experienced and outburst like that in these games and I hope never to again," said Shields.

The incident came one day after

the 27-year-old athlete had angered the games main sponsor by scratching out its name from his running vest and violating international rules.

The company, the International Guinness Brewing Firm, invested £2 million (\$3 million) into the games and complained about Thompson's action.

Thompson wore his bib correctly when he appeared Monday but after completing the last event of the decathlon, he ripped off the vest and tossed it aside.

Earlier, Sebastian Coe and Steve Cram warmed up for the first of two eagerly-awaited Edinburgh showdowns by reaching the final of the 800 metres, to be staged on Thursday.

But Coe, the 800-metre world record holder, struggled through both qualifying rounds and said he had never felt so bad in a race.

He was sent to bed by the England team doctor, Malcolm Reed.

Reed said Coe had a virus. "I think his chances of recovery by Thursday are good," he said. "I give credit to the man to be able to perform at that level when he was below par."

Coe and Cram are entered in both the 800 and 1,500 metres.

"I want us to be 100 per cent fighting fit," said Cram, the world record holder over one mile and 1,000 metres. "Seh was coughing a bit and he seemed to have a bit of a wheeze on his chest."

Australia's Debbie Flintoff became the first double gold medallist of the games on the track, retaining her 400-metre hurdles title to add to the gold medal she won over the same distance on the flat.

And another Australian, Gael Martin, won the women's shot, eight years after taking the same title.

## Jordan gets unexpected 'push' from Japanese

SAN DIEGO (R) — Top-seeded Kathy Jordan survived a scare in her opening round match in a \$75,000 professional tennis tournament to emerge with a 6-4, 7-5, victory over Masako Yanagi of Japan.

Jordan, ranked ninth in the world, admitted that Monday's match was more difficult than she had anticipated.

"I've never played her before," she said. "I've never even seen her play. But she pushed me and I didn't expect that."

Yanagi, 29, Japan's number one player and a newcomer to the professional tour, took a 5-4 lead in the second set before Jordan rebounded to win three straight games and the match.

Yanagi began the match by serving two straight aces. Then she committed three straight unforced errors.

Second-seeded Stephanie Rehe, 16, of the United States, breezed past Adriana Villagran, 29, of Argentina 6-3, 6-1.

Rehe turned professional two years ago and is ranked 16th in the world. Asked about her chances against Jordan, she said: "I'm not thinking about winning yet. I take each match one at a time. But I know I'm expected to go to the finals."

Seventh-seeded Elise Burgin easily defeated fellow-American Vicki Nelson-Dunbar 6-2, 6-0.

Eight-seeded Lori McNeil of the United States beat compatriot Lea Antonoplis 6-3, 1-6, 6-2.

Catherine Suire of France defeated American Kristen Kinney 6-2, 6-7, (7-9) 6-1.

In other U.S. games, tenth-seeded Francisco Maciel of Mexico fought off stifling heat and upset-minded Marcelo Ingaramo of Argentina to capture a 6-7, 6-4, 6-2 victory Monday in opening round action of the \$220,000 Washington D.C. tennis classic.

## Kasparov holds draw in opening game of world chess match

LONDON (AP) — World chess champion Garry Kasparov, coping with the disadvantage of playing second, gained a draw Monday against former champion Anatoly Karpov in the opening round of their third battle for the world title.

The first half of the 24-game match will be played in London, the second half in Leningrad.

Kasparov, 23, mounted an aggressive defence against Karpov, 35, who played white and moved first. Karpov offered the draw after his 21st move.

The two Soviet players, who became bitter opponents in their first two contests, shook hands and quickly left the stage in the Park Lane Hotel ballroom.

Kasparov pulled a major surprise on his second move, with a continuation not previously seen in any of the 72 previous Kasparov-Karpov title contests.

On move three, Kasparov played into the sharp Gruenfeld defence, which gave the challenger the option of entering an exciting and double-edged contest.

But experts said Karpov chose to play quietly, aiming for a small edge with the advantage of playing the white pieces.

"Kasparov completely neutralised Karpov," commented British grandmaster Nigel Short.

"Karpov was surprised in the opening and he played cautiously."

On the stage were signs from

I would probably have done the same in his position, but the Gruenfeld is a sharp opening and Karpov could have taken up the gambit."

Soviet grandmaster Gennady Timoshenko, one of Kasparov's seconds for the match, seemed satisfied with the result Monday.

"It was good for Garry to draw so easily with the black pieces," he said. "Karpov was surprised with a new opening, and it is usual for Karpov to play cautiously in this situation."

Kasparov will open with white in the second game, scheduled for Wednesday.

Fifteen minutes before the game began, an organiser arrived with a green chair in the art deco style for Kasparov, to replace the modern beige armchair set up for the players.

German science writer Frederick Friedel asked Kasparov why he wasn't satisfied with the original chair.

"He said to me it was a bit like a dentist's chair. 'Very nice to sit at home on with my friends but a little too comfortable for this match,'" Friedel said.

Both players rose from their chairs frequently Monday to pace, sometimes leaving the stage to spend a few minutes in a private room. About 300 people were in the audience, paying up to \$30 a seat.

On the stage were signs from

more than a dozen companies — liquor distillers, caviar vendors, publishers, an airline, a bookmaker and a merchant bank — that joined the London City government in putting up \$450,000 in prize money that is being matched by Soviet chess authorities.

Both contestants have said they will give their prize money to the relief fund set up for victims of the April 26 Chernobyl nuclear power plant disaster in the Soviet Ukraine.

Their first match began in September 1984, with Kasparov challenging the incumbent Karpov. It turned into a marathon that covered 48 games and nearly six months before Florencio Campomanes, head of the world chess federation, called it off without result.

For the second match, the federation set a limit of 24 games and Kasparov won 13-11. The bitterness continued, however, because Kasparov accused the federation of being in league with Karpov in the marathon competition.

When Kasparov won the second match, he became the youngest man in the history of world championship chess to hold the title.

Karpov had been champion since winning by default in 1975, when U.S. sideholder Bobby Fischer would not defend

## Japan beats U.S. in baseball tourney

HAARLEM, Netherlands (AP) — Japan trounced the U.S. team 4-1 Monday at the 1986 Amateur Baseball World Championships, causing the United States to drop to third place in the event's overall standings.

After nine days of play, Cuba is leading in the standings with eight wins and no losses, and Taiwan holds the second-place position with 12 points.

The third place, with five winning games out of eight, is shared by the United States and Italy.

The two-week round-robin tournament is played at four different venues in the western and southern Netherlands.

In Monday's game, some

10,000 baseball fans saw Japan's winning pitcher Hiro Nishikaki scatter seven hits, while his teammates capitalised on early miscues by the American side.

Late in the fourth inning, Todd Azar, of the United States, slammed a homer, but it was to remain the only run for the U.S. team.

In other action Monday, Cuba continued its onslaught by clobbering South Korea 10-2, with star player Luis Casanova scoring his fifth and sixth home runs of the tournament.

Italy beat Venezuela 10-8, while Taiwan edged past the Dutch home team 6-5.

Earlier in the day, Puerto Rico

beat Colombia 9-3, and

Belgium won its first game of the tournament by defeating The Netherlands Antilles 4-1.

**Tigers beat Indians**

In the American League baseball, Detroit's Jack Morris, whose streak was broken after 44, 2-3 innings without allowing an earned run, outpitched Cleveland's Ken Schrom, who lost for the first time since May 25 as the Tigers beat the Indians 5-1 Monday night.

Morris' streak began with three straight shutouts, and he allowed only one unearned run against the Minnesota Twins last Wednesday. He had last allowed an earned run in a July 4 loss to Texas.

## Bruno says he will not retire after defeat

EDINBURGH (Agencies) — Frank Bruno said Tuesday he had no plans to retire after his recent defeat by World Boxing Association (WBA) heavyweight champion Tim Witherpoon in London.

Bruno, 24, told reporters in Edinburgh where he is watching the Commonwealth Games boxing tournament: "Retirement

is the last thing on my mind. I am too young to quit."

The defeat by Witherpoon hurt a lot. In my heart I have not recovered yet, but physically there are no problems," he added.

Manager Terry Lawless said Bruno would probably start preparing to fight again at the end of the year, although no bouts had been arranged.

"I will think Frank is the best heavyweight in the world. In my mind it wasn't Witherpoon who beat him — it was the 15 rounds."

Bruno said: "The dream of being heavyweight champion of the world is still as strong as it was when I started. The only real pressure I have had to call it a day has come from my mum. She has been against me boxing."

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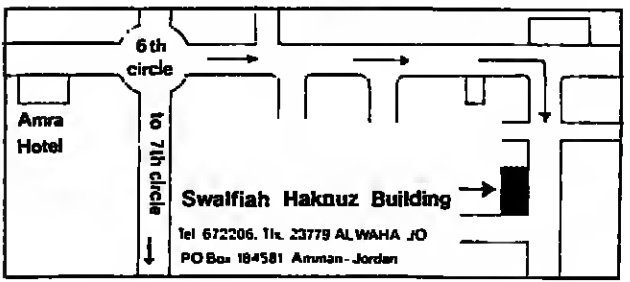


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Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

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Performances: 12:00, 3:15, 5:45, 8:15



## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.4820/30	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3882/87	Canadian dollars
	2.1160/70	West German marks
	2.3865/75	Dutch guilders
	1.6985/95	Swiss francs
	43.67/72	Belgian francs
	6.8450/500	French francs
	1452/1453	Italian lire
	155.95/156.05	Japanese yen
	7.0175/0225	Swedish crowns
	7.4600/50	Norwegian crowns
	7.9675/9725	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	352.70/353.20	U.S. dollars

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices attracted steady demand to wipe out earlier declines following Wall Street's 36 point fall on Monday. At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 index was 4.6 up at 1,554.0 after being 12.6 down at 1,536.8.

Equities were marked down by a few pence across the board in an early reaction to Wall Street's weak performance on Monday but the move failed to find sympathetic selling interest, dealers said. As the pace of the modest decline slowed it was met by selective buying interest, which took on more substantial weight following the better than expected results from National Westminster Bank.

Dealers said that buying sentiment towards the end of the session was helped by press reports of an improvement in the government's popularity rating after recent bearish influences. Government bonds recovered on cheap buying assisted by steady sterling to end with gains of around 3/4 point after early weakness in the face of an easier U.S. bond market, dealers added.

ICI was unchanged at 997 after 991, Blue Circle turned a 4p loss into a 6p gain, GKN advanced 4p to 335, BICC put on 5p to 273 while Grand Metropolitan advanced 13p to 283.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

## FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1986

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** The morning finds it necessary to use some unusual methods to complete current projects. The evening brings a chance to use your best judgment so you can get ahead.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Complete practical tasks that await your attention. Steer clear of a new contact that demands too much.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Tackle small details that still have to be done in order to gain your personal aims. Relax.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Give that secret plan more time and attention now. Study whatever arises and you'll get a great opportunity.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21)** Keep talking with a pal until you have the matter nicely solved. Confer with a financial expert.

**LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21)** Get business matters completed. Be careful not to irritate your mate. Enjoy amusements with clever friends.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Some new outlet could bring you much progress now. Accept conditions you can do nothing about.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** You can handle business matters with others very well. A good friend could help you with your career.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Complete arrangements with a partner but be careful not to jeopardize your position monetarily.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** The morning is good for finishing a project. Be alert to new outlets you may profit from.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Take care of a personal problem. Try to gain better benefits from your daily work.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Keep trying to improve the situation at home. Meet with influential people to get your idea across.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Handle practical communications. Take care not to disturb your family in any way today.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ...** he or she will have many practical ideas during early youth, and later will find it difficult to hit on the right vocation to follow, but upon reaching adulthood will be very inventive and can be very successful in creative fields. Your progeny may become very well-known.

## THE Daily Crossword

by James E. Hirsch, Jr.

ACROSS															1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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## Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

1. Dazzling weapon	10. Sounded	19. Grated in turkey	28. The Swain's
2. Yacht	11. Feeding dove	20. Landmark	29. Large star
3. Offspring	12. Cane in	21. Landmark	30. They take stock
4. "I —" said	13. Darned and	22. Vegetable	31. Actress
5. Historic	14. Plac	23. Vows	32. Wounded
6. Or. mark	15. Ancient for	24. Chivalric ridges	33. Coward
7. Supports	16. Add a	25. — Ridge	34. SNT word
8. — green level	17. Light color	26. The Swain's	35. To — (all)
9. Secure	18. Split over	27. Large deer	36. — which will
10. Eat	19. Vegetarian	28. The Swain's	37. Live in
11. Feeding dove	20. Whistles	29. Large star	38. Glowing
12. Cane in	21. — wags	30. They take stock	39. Large deer
13. Darned and	22. Calm daisies	31. Actress	40. Fr. title
14. Plac	23. MacGinger	32. Wounded	41. See 24A
15. Ancient for	24. Supper	33. Coward	42. Repeats
16. Add a	25. Vows	34. SNT word	43. Swamp
17. Light color	26. "Lancet"	35. To — (all)	44. Chisel
18. Split over	27. Old language	36. — which will	45. Locomotive
19. Vegetarian	28. Muslim ruler	37. Live in	46. Wild cat
20. Whistles	29. The Middle	38. Glowing	47. 53
21. — wags	30. Kind of party	39. Large deer	48. Trip
22. Calm daisies	31. Fatigue	40. Fr. title	49. Station
23. MacGinger	32. Nourishment	41. See 24A	50. Org.
24. Supper	33. Coward	42. Repeats	51. Refer to go

## Peru, Cuba restrict debt repayments

LIMA, Peru (AP) — President Alan Garcia on Monday announced additional conditions on payments of Peru's \$14 billion foreign debt. In his state-of-the-nation address President Garcia reaffirmed his government's stand taken a year ago to provide only 10 per cent of the nation's export earnings to make payments on the foreign debt, and added the condition that the payments would depend on new credits the government receives.

"Our use of the 10 per cent of export value for payments will be with the condition that the resources that leave for debt payments not be more than the resources that come in as new credit," he said.

"It would be suicide to convert ourselves into exporters of capital in a situation in which new credits are not coming in and the prices of our prime materials are dropping," he said.

President Garcia also announced new measures to control the outflow of dollars and payments of foreign debts owed by the private sector.

He said the public foreign debt totals \$12 billion, leaving \$2 billion owed by the private sector. In the televised address, President Garcia said payments on the private debt would be limited because hundreds of millions of dollars left the country in the past year.

Over the next two years, all transfers of profits in dollars by foreign companies and payments on debts contracted outside the country by national companies will be limited, President Garcia told Congress.

Over the past year, he said, "while the government limited its debt payments to \$300 million, no less than \$1 billion left the country for private debts of national companies and transfers of profits of foreign companies."

The government has said it will not make good on a \$186 million payment due to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) by Aug. 15.

Peru avoided being declared ineligible for more IMF aid in April when it paid \$34 million of the \$140 million due.

President Garcia, in one of his acts after taking office, imposed a strict austerity programme to help Peru out of its worst recession.

On Monday he announced that the exchange rate would remain frozen until the end of the year, but said dollar savings accounts with a balance of less than \$1,000 would be unfrozen.

## Cuba suspends payments of commercial credits

In Havana, diplomatic sources said that Cuba has suspended payments on its short-term commercial debt to Western nations due to a shortage of foreign credit.

The move, which is likely to result in the freezing of most Western trade credit, follows Cuba's suspension of all payments on its medium and long-term debt, effective July 1.

## IMF says rise in overall world trade masks low performance in poor states

WASHINGTON (AP) — A slight increase in overall world trade last year masks a decline in poor countries' trade performance, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) said Monday.

The IMF said imports, including freight and insurance, rose by \$43 billion to \$1.888 trillion in 1985, while exports, without those charges, rose by \$20 billion to \$1.797 trillion. These figures are still below the peaks of 1980 and 1981.

The big increase was in trade of the United States and 19 other relatively rich industrial countries, which boosted their imports by

\$52 billion, almost to the 1980 peak, and their exports by \$14 billion to a new record, the IMF said.

Meanwhile, 103 "developing countries" saw their imports drop by \$7 billion and their exports by \$14 billion, the report said. The figures were analysed in Monday's IMF survey, which appears every two weeks, produced by its bureau of statistics.

The fund blamed the decline in poor countries' trade on a slowdown in the economies of both rich and poor areas, a decline in the prices of the goods sold by the poor countries, relative to the prices of what they bought and a drop in both the price and volume of trade in oil. The latter accounted largely for an overall drop in rich country imports from poor ones.

The IMF said a major element in the rise of industrial country trade was the increase of \$20.5 billion in U.S. imports, matched closely by increased West German exports of \$12.2 billion and

increased Japanese exports of \$7.4 billion.

The drop in Middle East exports, largely oil, amounted to \$15.4 billion, it said. There was also a decline in exports from the developing countries of Asia — \$4 billion — and of the western hemisphere — \$3.5 billion. Exports from Africa rose by about \$0.5 billion.

Imports by Africa dropped \$4.5 billion, due mainly to a \$4.7 billion fall in South Africa.

The Middle East reduced its imports just as sharply as its exports fell, by \$14.7 billion. But imports in the western hemisphere

rose by \$4.2 billion and by \$6.3 billion in Asia.

Asian imports would have shown a drop except for the huge \$16.6 billion increase by China.

The 10 poorer countries of Europe, including Greece and Portugal, in the fund's classification, showed a \$1.6 billion rise of their imports and \$1.6 billion drop in exports.

The fund reported no significant change in trade of the Soviet Union and its allies with the rest of the world, except for a \$4 billion drop in their exports, due mainly to declining Soviet sales of energy.

## Privatisation programme in France to go ahead

PARIS (R) — Plans to privatise large sections of French state industry were set to go ahead Tuesday after a parliamentary victory by the right-wing government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

The government majority in the national assembly defeated a Socialist censure motion which would have blocked plans to sell off 65 state-owned companies.

The censure motion early Tuesday received only 245 votes from Socialist and Communist deputies, 44 fewer than the absolute majority of 289 which was required. It was the fifth time a censure move had failed to halt government plans.

The vote means the privatisation bill, which sets out conditions under which the state companies are to be sold, will be automatically considered as adopted on its first reading in the assembly.

It then has to clear the senate, where the government also has a majority. Sources close to Mr. Chirac said Tuesday they expect the text to be adopted definitively by parliament on Thursday.

The opposition could still appeal to the constitutional council, but after that obstacle has been passed, Socialist President Francois Mitterrand would be required to sign it into law within two weeks.

Political observers said they expect privatisation to become law by mid-August, enabling the government to sell off companies over the next five years.

Opposition Socialists moved the censure last week after Mr. Chirac cut short assembly debate on the bill.

The prime minister's attempt to push through privatisation by decree had been stymied by Mr. Mitterrand, who refused to sign it.

That refusal was the first serious conflict since March in France's "odd-couple" political marriage between rightist prime minister and leftist president that the French have dubbed "cohabitation."

But both sides since then have played down the rift.

Late Monday in assembly debate on the censure motion Mr.



Jacques Chirac

Chirac deliberately refrained from criticising Mr. Mitterrand, saying only that he regretted the president's action.

Under the government's plan, the sell-off will begin before the end of this year with the privatisation of three state-owned groups.

It will speed up in 1987, when the government hopes far between 40 and 50 billion francs (between \$5.8 and \$7.2 billion) in receipts.

The firms will be valued by a seven-member commission responsible to the finance ministry.

The bill limits the foreign stake in privatised companies to 15 per cent at the initial share offering and ensures that foreign interests will not be able to acquire a majority holding.

Employees will be able to buy up to 10 per cent of the shares in the companies where they work.

An industry spokesman said Monday that French state spending on industry will be cut sharply next year as part of the right-wing government's drive to reduce subsidies and encourage greater competition.

The ministry's budget will be cut to 25.4 billion francs (\$3.7 billion) in 1987 from this year's level of 28.3 billion francs (\$4.1 billion), calculated on a comparable basis, due mainly to reduced state aid for loss-making industrial sectors.

State aid to the car giant Renault and the steel sector, as well as the chemical group CDF-Chimie, will fall sharply to 6.5 billion francs in 1987.

## Japan holds key to future of world trade, U.S. commerce chief says

TOKYO (Agencies) — U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige warned Japan Tuesday the future of the world trading system depended on its efforts to reform its economy.

Mr. Baldrige told U.S. businessmen in Tokyo he was concerned about the willingness of Japanese industrialists and bureaucrats to carry through the needed changes and forecast a further rise in the U.S. trade deficit with Japan.

The deficit could rise to more than \$60 billion next year from between \$55 and \$60 billion in 1986 and \$50 billion in 1985, he said.

Mr. Baldrige told reporters later Japanese imports of U.S. goods had not increased even though Tokyo had gradually reduced its trade barriers.

"It's not just a question of lowering barriers," he said. "It's a question of the will of the Japanese people to accept imports."

He said there were literally thousands of products, from soda ash to supercomputers, where the United States could compete with Japan, but was still not getting its fair share of the market.

Reiterating comments he made Monday when he met Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Mr. Baldrige demanded concrete signs that Japan's imports would increase.

"Actions speak louder than words," he said, adding that Mr. Nakasone won a popular mandate in general elections earlier this month to overhaul the economy.

He called on Japanese industry to change deeply-entrenched and buy more imports. The alternative was increased protectionism in the United States and greater isolation for Japan.

"We cannot fight the fight for free trade with Japan and the rest of the world for six years without some help from the Japanese," he told Japanese businessmen in a separate speech later.

He said his defence of Japan's ever-growing trade surplus was "wearing very thin" in the U.S. Congress.

In the short-term, Japan must

act to solve three key trade disputes with the United States — computer microchips, automobile parts and foreign participation in building a new Japanese international airport.

He expressed cautious optimism that the microchip dispute would be resolved and said he was heartened by Mr. Nakasone's assurances that the \$8 billion airport project would be opened to bidding by U.S. companies.

## U.S. to strengthen export trade policy

Meanwhile the United States plans to strengthen its trade policy for agricultural exports in the world market, a U.S. official said Monday.

The U.S. will continue an aggressive trade policy in the days ahead... to bring down barriers to trade," Mr. Alan Woods, a deputy U.S. trade representative, told a news conference.

Exports of U.S. agricultural products grew from \$7 billion in 1970 to \$44 billion in 1981 but are expected to drop off 39 per cent to \$27 billion this year, according to Department of Agriculture figures.

South Korea's announcement last week that it would allow U.S. cigarettes to be sold there was a significant step, Mr. Woods said.

Asked if the decision would hurt the South Korean tobacco farmer, he said, "I don't think so. They are competitive in the tobacco market. The point is that we allow importation of products and let the marketplace decide."

Senator Mitch McConnell said the decision by the South Korean government should clean up a black market for American cigarettes that were channelled through U.S. military installations.

Mr. Woods said tobacco problems still remain in Japan and Taiwan.

"We are now trying to get Japan to change its tax and tariff policies because U.S. cigarettes are double taxed," he said.

Mr. Woods said a trade agreement worked out with

Taiwan in late 1985 is not showing desired results in getting U.S. tobacco products into stores.

"Taiwan has already agreed but they haven't done so," he said. "He will put the push on in August."

Mr. McConnell said U.S. tobacco growers should not be hurt by foreign imports over the next few years.

He said the tobacco reform bill will have tobacco companies buying up an amount of surplus leaf over the next eight years which, "ironically, would be about how much they would import over the next eight years."

Mr. Woods said recommendations from the National Commission of Agricultural Trade and Export Policy report that will be released later this week follow the administration's trade policy.

The report recommends taking aggressive action to counteract unfair foreign trade policies, expanding markets for U.S. agricultural commodities and products, improving management of economic policies that affect agricultural trade and targeting Third World countries for market growth.

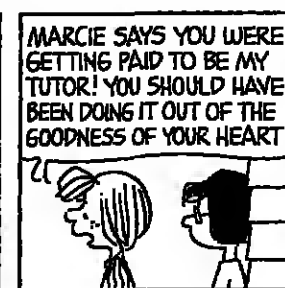
"We're the largest exporter and producer of tobacco," Mr. Woods said. "But there are people in the world involved in protectionism. We're trying to knock down those barriers."

On the other hand, the United States has accepted a key European Community (EC) condition in a trade dispute over U.S. citrus fruit exports, apparently clearing the way to a full settlement of the long-running row. EC diplomats said Monday.

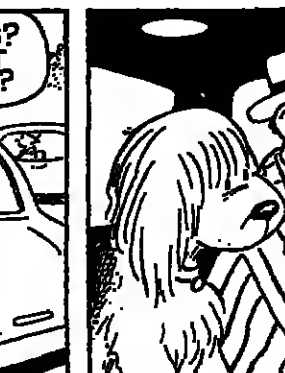
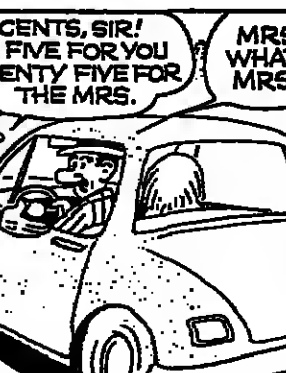
They said Washington was now prepared to accept the EC's right to have preferential trade accords with poorer southern Mediterranean states in return for easier access to the EC for some citrus products.

The dispute centres on U.S. complaints that sales of its lemons and oranges to the 12-nation group suffered unfair competition from cheaper non-EC Mediterranean products.

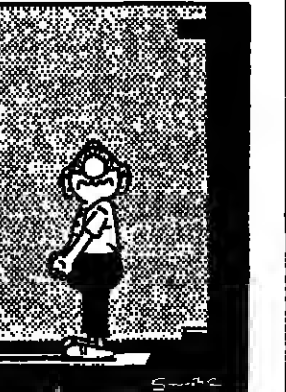
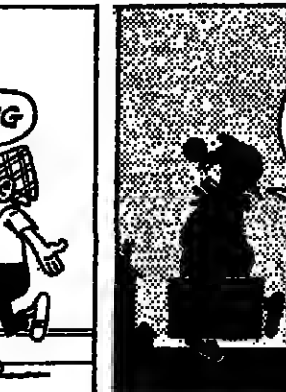
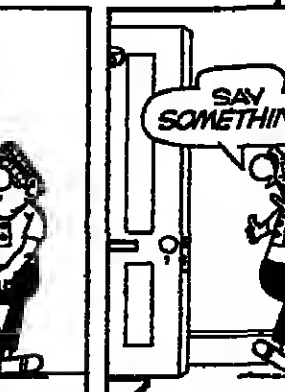
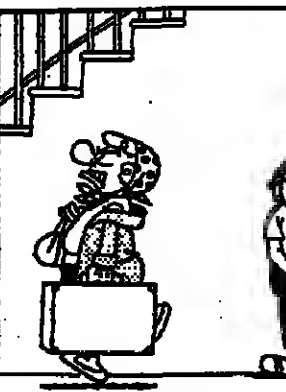
## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## THE BETTER HALF

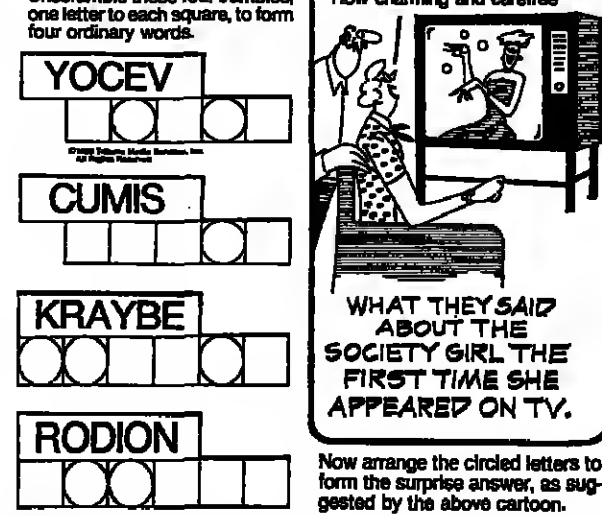
By Harris



"My bill is on every channel. As soon as you pay it, I'll come back and return your regular programs."

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer here: "YOCEV-CUMIS-KRAYBE-RODION"

Yesterday's Jumbles: GAMUT AFRE SLOUCH EASILY  
Answer: What their efforts at stealing apples were—FRUITLESS



## U.S. senators work on harsh Pretoria sanctions

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — A Senate committee began work Tuesday on a bill aimed at imposing harsh sanctions on South Africa including a curb on major mineral imports, a freeze on South Africa assets in U.S. banks and a threat to drive down the price of gold.

The committee expects to vote on the bill on Thursday. It was unveiled Monday by Republican Senator Richard Lugar, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The proposed sanctions are aimed at forcing Pretoria to end its apartheid racial segregation policy.

Senate approval would be likely to lead to even stronger sanctions being imposed as the bill would have to be a compromise with a bill passed by the House of Representatives imposing a virtual U.S. trade embargo against South Africa.

President Reagan provoked a furious reaction from Congress last week when he denounced apartheid but urged Congress and Western countries "to resist this emotional clamour for economic sanctions."

Sen. Lugar, whose bill goes much further than a proposal he made only last week, joined critics in saying Mr. Reagan did not go far enough.

But in several television interviews Sen. Lugar said he agreed with Mr. Reagan's opposition to punitive sanctions that would hurt black as well as white South African workers.

Sen. Lugar said he favoured other sanctions that would pressure the Pretoria government to end apartheid without punishing workers and crippling South Africa's economy.

His bill, however, would hurt workers at least in major

state-connected mineral firms. His spokesman said it "stops just short of total disinvestment."

It would ban U.S. imports of steel, aluminium, uranium and cement from the state-connected plants and end new investments by U.S. firms that do not follow so-called Sullivan principles requiring equal rights for their South African black workers.

It would also authorise Mr. Reagan to sell U.S. gold to hurt South Africa by driving down the world gold price. This would pose a severe threat to Pretoria, though Mr. Reagan has made clear he would be unwilling to use the authority.

Sen. Lugar's bill would freeze South African assets in U.S. banks and withdraw U.S. landing rights for South Africa's airlines.

But it would allow Mr. Reagan to lift sanctions if Pretoria met at least two of four conditions: Lift its state of emergency legalise political parties, including the African National Congress (ANC) release jailed black ANC leader Nelson Mandela, and repeal the home areas act.

The bill is not the only one in the Senate but is the one most likely to be sent out for Senate approval.

More sanctions may be added in committee, such as a proposal to prohibit new U.S. investment in South Africa.

Mark Helmske, spokesman for Sen. Lugar said: "The basic theme is that these are all sanctions that hurt the white South African government and infrastructure."



Sen. Richard Lugar

The idea is to convince South Africa that the United States is serious about the need to enact substantive sanctions.

"Lugar is saying this should be the basic thrust of a clear message to the white government that we want them to change," Helmske said.

Sen. Lugar opposes total U.S. disinvestment from South Africa, at least for now, Helmske said.

He said the conditions for easing or ending the sanctions did not include the beginning of white-black negotiations in South Africa because "these are tougher (and more verifiable) conditions than negotiations."

"They could start negotiations and talk forever," Helmske said.

He said sanctions plans will be discussed privately and that the committee will mark up legislation and send it to the Senate floor for action, possibly as early as Thursday.

Sen. Lugar's move was seen by some as an attempt to pre-empt Senator Edward M. Kennedy, who is calling for tougher sanctions in a separate package.

Helmske said Sen. Lugar had not discussed his sanctions proposal with the administration but would do so shortly.

## Nicaragua files suit against Costa Rica, Honduras

THE HAGUE, Netherlands (AP)

Nicaragua has filed a complaint against Honduras and Costa Rica at the World Court, seeking a ban on anti-Sandinista rebel activity launched from its neighbours' territory in Central America, a court source said Tuesday.

The move by the Sandinista government came only a month after the court denounced U.S. backing for so-called contra rebels trying to topple the Nicaraguan government.

The court ruled on a case filed in April 1984 by the Sandinista government, which claimed that the contra rebels were killing Nicaraguan civilians as part of a U.S.-engineered attempt to overthrow the Managua government.

No details were immediately available on the latest Nicaraguan complaint, which was filed at the court Monday, said the source, who spoke on condition of anonymity in line with court procedure.

It was unclear when action could be expected on Nicaragua's complaint, since many of the judges are on summer vacation. The court is empowered to issue emergency rulings if it feels that a nation's sovereignty is at risk.

It issued such a ruling against the United States in May 1984, one month after the Sandinistas first went to court, and ordered the United States to halt any military actions aimed at Nicaragua.

The court filing against Costa Rica and Honduras came a day before the U.N. Security Council was to meet in a session requested by Nicaragua, which seeks U.N. backing for the World Court ruling against the United States.

The United States boycotted the previous World Court proceedings, and has stated that it would not recognise World Court jurisdiction in Central American disputes.

Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, who was to address the Security Council proceedings Tuesday, told an audience at a New York church on Monday, "what we're asking for is a resolution of support for the (World) Court."

The World Court, formally known as the International Court of Justice, is the judicial arm of the United Nations, and has no enforcement powers.

The court ruled on June 27 that the United States was violating international law by supporting the contras, and called for a halt to all activities in support of the rebels.

The U.S. government has maintained since the outset of Nicaragua's action before the court that it was not the proper forum for the Central American dispute. It charged Nicaragua with using the court as a "propaganda forum."

The U.S. Congress is currently discussing a request from President Ronald Reagan for \$100 million in new military and economic aid for the contras.

Honduras, which borders Nicaragua on the north and Costa Rica, its neighbour to the south, have long been logistical and organisational launching points for contra attacks on Sandinista territory.

**5 killed in ambush**  
MANAGUA (AP) — Five people, including two Europeans working as volunteers in northern Nicaragua, have been killed in an ambush by anti-Sandinista rebels, the government radio reported.

Radio Sandino reported that the ambush occurred Monday near the town of Wivili, in Jinotega province, 209 kilometres north of the capital.

## China studying Gorbachev speech

PEKING (AP) — The Foreign Ministry said Tuesday it was studying Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's offer to discuss troop reductions with China.

The official Communist Party newspaper People's Daily reported the speech without comment on its front page, and the state-run news agency Xinhua carried a similar report.

A ministry spokeswoman said only that the government was studying Monday's speech, in which Mr. Gorbachev said the Soviet Union "is prepared, any time and at any level," to discuss ways of improving ties with its Communist neighbour.

He made what is believed to be the first offer to negotiate troop reductions with China, and said the Soviet Union was working on an agreement with Mongolia for withdrawing a "substantial part" of the Soviet forces stationed there.

China has said the presence of

Soviet troops along the Chinese border, including those on the Chinese-Mongolian border, is one of three obstacles blocking improvement in relations. The other two are the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and Moscow's backing for the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea.

China and the Soviet Union, once close allies, split over ideological differences in the 1960s but have slowly been mending fences since 1982.

Western diplomats said Tuesday the Soviet offer of troop withdrawals from Afghanistan and Mongolia is unlikely to satisfy China or lead to a dramatic improvement in Peking-Moscow relations.

"I would be surprised if the Chinese are satisfied with this," said one diplomat. "They will see the withdrawal from Afghanistan as they see Vietnamese troops withdrawal from Afghanistan as

they see Vietnamese troops withdrawals from Kampuchea — as nothing more than troop rotation."

Mr. Gorbachev's offer was contained in a speech delivered in the Soviet Far East city of Vladivostok, only 60 kilometres from the Chinese border.

It addresses two of the three Chinese "obstacles" but Chinese officials have said they consider the third obstacle — Soviet backing for Vietnam's presence in Kampuchea — to be most important.

However, Western diplomats said the speech indicated a new willingness on the part of the Soviet Union to search for a compromise to end the 25-year-old split between Moscow and Peking.

They said it was in line with the new conciliatory approach apparent in other areas of the Soviet Union's foreign policy under Mr. Gorbachev.

## Manila team to probe rebellion charges

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — The Justice Ministry named a three-man panel of civilian prosecutors Tuesday to determine whether to try former Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino on rebellion charges.

Police on Monday filed the charges against Mr. Tolentino, 25 other civilians and 15 soldiers involved in the brief revolt against the government of President Corason Aquino.

Mr. Tolentino had himself sworn in as "acting president" of the Philippines on July 6, and he and several hundred supporters holed up at a downtown hotel for two days in a bid to spark an overthrow of Mrs. Aquino.

Officials of the Manila Hotel said Monday they were preparing civil and criminal charges against

Mr. Tolentino's group. Hotel Chief Executive Officer Victor Sison estimated damages at 10 million pesos (\$500,000) during the mini-revolt.

The figure represents lost business and damaged or stolen property, such as 200 bottles of champagne, whisky and brandy which Sison said Mr. Tolentino's group drank during their 38-hour stay in the hotel.

Mr. Tolentino, former vice presidential running mate of ousted President Ferdinand Marcos, could not be reached for a response. His secretary said he might comment later.

Mr. Tolentino had said in the first hours of the hotel takeover that he was acting on orders from Marcos, who disavowed any role.

Later, Tolentino denied that he and his followers had staged a revolt, saying his oath-taking as acting president was only a symbolic act to restore the rule of law in the country.

The rebellion charge was filed with the office of Manila City Prosecutor Luis Victor, who is required by law to conduct a preliminary investigation to determine whether there is sufficient evidence to bring the accused to trial. Victor may dismiss the charges outright if he finds them without basis.

Victor, named to head the three-man panel evaluating the charges, said Tuesday he was opposed to capital punishment, the maximum penalty prescribed by law for rebellion.

## 6 inmates kill 3 guards, flee from Portuguese jail

SETUBAL, Portugal (AP) — Six inmates shot to death three prison guards, wounded two others and took a prison employee hostage during an escape Monday, police said.

Police mounted roadblocks and sealed ports and border crossings in a nationwide hunt for the fugitives who seized machine guns from the armoury and fled in a prison van, according to police and prison officials.

Officials said the inmates escaped from the Figueira da Foz jail outside Setubal, 110

kilometres south of Lisbon, about 4:30 p.m. (1530 GMT).

Justice Minister Mario Raposo told reporters at the jail that the escape was due to "a series of human errors" and that it took guards 25 minutes to alert police because of poor communications.

Police and prison officials said the escapees, all convicted murderers serving long sentences, abandoned the hostage when they left the van for a car they stopped at gunpoint about 15 kilometres from the jail.

## Challenger crew may have known their fate

SPACE CENTRE, Houston (AP) — Challenger Pilot Michael J. Smith exclaimed "uh-oh" at the moment the space shuttle exploded, and some of the crew apparently lived long enough to turn on emergency air packs, the U.S. space agency has said.

Smith's remark, heard on a tape of the shuttle's intercom system, was the first indication that any of the seven astronauts killed may have been aware of the Jan. 28 disaster, the worst in the history of space exploration.

The astronauts could have had 15 seconds of "useful consciousness" after the explosion, said Dr. Joseph Kerwin, an astronaut-physician who investigated the crew's cause of death.

The intercom tapes were recovered from Challenger's wreckage and analysed by National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and IBM engineers.

The tape, a transcript of which NASA released Monday, offered no evidence that any crew members other than Smith knew anything was abnormal prior to his single exclamation "73 seconds after launch — the very second that ground controllers lost all

communication with the craft. School Teacher Christa McAuliffe and mission specialist Ronald McNair and Gregory B. Jarvis are not heard on the recording.

NASA said the three "could monitor all voice activity but did not make any... comments."

NASA said Monday, however, that further analysis showed that Smith's final comment offered the first potential indication of crew awareness of the accident.

Adm. Richard H. Truly, associate administrator for space flight, said Monday that Smith and Commander Dick Scobee could not easily have turned on their air packs without getting out of their launch couches.

Astronauts Judy Resnick and Ellison S. Onizuka were riding just behind Smith Scobee and may have helped Smith, he said.

"The most plausible explanation is that one of the two reached over and turned on Mike's air pack," Truly said.

Four of the packs were recovered, and three had been turned on, with an analysis of gauges on two of the air packs showing three-fourths to seven-eighths of the air had been breathed, Kerwin said.

## Older women boost unwed childbearing rate in U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Women making up for delayed childbearing are helping boost the rate of unwed mothers in the United States to record levels, despite a decline in births among unmarried teen-agers, government statistics show.

Childbearing by unmarried women in 1984 accounted for more than one baby in five, the highest level since the government began collecting data on the subject in 1940, according to the report from the National Centre for Health Statistics.

"There were increases in the nonmarital birth rates for women of all ages under 40 years, except those aged 15-17 years," who marked the first decline since 1978, the report said.

While births and birth rates fell among the youngest group, the centre noted that increasing birth rates for women in the 30s and 40s continued, as it has over the last decade or so.

This appears to be a result of "making up for delayed childbearing," said the study, noting a sharp rise in first births among women aged 35 and over.

"The growth in the population of unmarried women has outpaced that of all women because of the widespread tendency to delay marriage to increasingly older ages, as well as the increasing number of divorces," the report said.

For example, in 1974 about one in seven women aged 30 to 34 was unmarried. By 1984 that had risen to one in four.

While women have been delaying marriage, some seem to have decided to have children before their age makes that physically risky or impossible, according to population experts.

In addition, social pressure on single women to wed after becoming pregnant has declined in recent years as the stigma of having an out-of-wedlock child has lessened.

There were 770,355 births to unmarried mothers in 1984, up 4 per cent from the year before, according to the new study. That was about 21 per cent of the 3,669,141 live births in the nation in that year, the most recent complete statistics available. That amounted to 31 live births per 1,000 unmarried women, the highest rate on record.

Utah had the lowest proportion of unwed births, with 7.7 per cent. Mississippi had the highest rate among the 50 states with 32.3 per cent of all babies born to unmarried women. The rate of unwed births in the District of Columbia was 56.9 per cent.

The figures from the Centre for Health Statistics are higher than those of the census bureau, which a month ago estimated that unmarried women had delivered about 625,000 babies in the year ending June 1985. That would have constituted about 18 per cent of the 3.49 million births it estimated for that period.

## Ethiopia attacks Western policy towards S. Africa

ADDIS ABABA (R) — Ethiopia blamed Western countries for the state of southern Africa and the economic plight of the continent at the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit.

Head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam devoted two thirds of his speech to the injustices of apartheid and in attacking Western countries for cooperating with Pretoria.

He accused the United States, Britain and other "reactionary Western powers" of joining an unholy alliance with Pretoria to promote their economic interests at the expense of human rights.

Mr. Mengistu singled out Britain as a major villain due to its opposition to worldwide sanctions against South Africa.

"The negative stand of the

British government should itself be a target of further pressure... we Africans must seriously consider cooperating actively to mobilise our efforts," he said.

OAU foreign ministers proposed voluntary economic reprisals or the breaking of diplomatic relations with London as methods of forcing Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to change her mind.

President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, outgoing OAU chairman, called for greater pressure on Pretoria and its allies and stressed the need for massive financial support from the international community to salvage the African economy.

Delegates elected Congolese President Denis Sassou Nguesso as OAU chairman for 1987.

## U.S. holds 14 who planned coup in Suriname

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Government agents Monday arrested 14 people who allegedly planned to pose as financiers and overthrow Suriname's military government, officials said.

Robert Grimes, regional commissioner of U.S. customs, identified Tommy Lynn Denley, 45, of Gretna, Mississippi, as the leader of a band of mercenaries and said he was arrested in a New Orleans suburb while en route to the Hammond, Louisiana, airport.

Grimes said a plane was waiting at Hammond to take Denley and the others to Suriname, on northern coast of South America.

A wiretap affidavit said that Denley, as president of a company named Tango Lima Delta Inc., was contracted for the coup by a Dutch company identified as the Ansus-Foundation of Amsterdam. Its president was identified as George Baker.

It said Denley organised the plot with a man named John Ambielle. A man identified as John L. Ambielle, 40, of Lafayette, Louisiana, was arrested Monday afternoon and booked on charges of conspiracy, illegal transport of currency and of violating the U.S. neutrality act.

Twelve other people also were arrested at the Hammond Airport, all of them armed with small weapons, Grimes said.

"We feel they were determined and sincere in their plans to overthrow the government," he told a news conference.

Grimes said the arrests were the result of a two-month operation by undercover customs and FBI agents.

## Malaysian coalition faces poll threats from opposition

KOTA BAHRU, Malaysia (R) — Malaysia's main Muslim opposition party, helped by a religious revival and voter discontent, poses a strong threat to the coalition government in two east coast states in Sunday's elections, political analysts said.

Leaders of the Parti Islam Se-Malaysia (PAS) say many Muslims in the two states are attracted by its policy of turning Malaysia, which now has Islam as its official religion, into a totally Islamic state.

They said PAS appeared likely to regain control of the Kelantan state government it held from 1959 to 1974 and give the ruling

National Front (NF) coalition a tough fight for control of Trengganu state.

Sources within the 13-party, multiracial NF coalition conceded that defeat was possible in Kelantan but predicted a coalition win by a narrow margin in Trengganu.

PAS youth chairman Mustapha Ali told Reuters his party was confident that it would recapture Kelantan.

PAS leaders attributed their

conference to hard campaigning since the 1982 elections when the party lost badly to the NF in the two Muslim, Malay-dominated rural states.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
1985 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

DEAR MR. GOREN

Q.—You and my regular partner have a disagreement. You state that, when there has been a takeout double, a redouble is the only strong bid, whether or not you have a fit for opener. My partner insists that a redouble denies a fit for opener's suit. Is that playable?—B.K., White Plains, N.Y.

A.—If you are going to play that a redouble denies a fit for partner's suit, you have to find some other method to show a good hand with a fit. Thus, you will have to use a jump raise for that purpose. By doing so, you deprive yourself of the preemptive jump raise after a double, which occurs far more frequently and is of far greater value. The modern tendency is to use the redouble to show all good hands starting at about 10 points or so. Since the call might be made without support for opener's suit, the message it conveys is: "Partner, I think this is our hand. Please let me make the next decision for myself. My rebid will clarify my holding for you."

As a result, opener will almost invariably pass any bid by the opponents back to you. If you have a misfit, but have length or strength in the suit bid by the opponents, you can double for penalties. If you lack

the wherewithal to double the opponents, you can either bid a trump or introduce a new suit. The latter would be a one-round force. Finally, if you have support for partner, which weighs against doubling the enemy, you can support partner's suit with a minimum, or jump raise to force.

That leaves the jump raise over a takeout double free to be used as a preemptive measure. It shows good trump support, little or no defensive values and, usually, a singleton somewhere in the hand.

There are two questions that we have not discussed: The single raise of opener's suit, and a response in a new suit. The modern treatment for these bids is that they retain the same meaning as they would have had, if there had been no takeout double. Thus, a single raise of opener's suit is a better hand than a double raise, since it shows some defensive values. And a new suit at the one-level is forcing for one round—responder may have a good hand that is unsuited to a redouble.

Experience has shown this is a simple, yet effective, method of defense against a takeout double. It allows you the maximum opportunity to get to the best spot while leaving open the option of punishing the opponents.

## Scientists return convinced Titanic is unsalvageable

WOODS HOLE, Massachusetts (AP) — Scientists who explored the Titanic returned to port convinced the liner is unsalvageable and bringing 57,000 photos and hours of videotape of the wreckage.

"I hope that through the efforts that we accomplished in the last few weeks that it will satisfy the curiosity of everyone... and that there will be no real reason or need to go back, and that the Titanic can finally rest in peace," said chief scientist Robert Ballard.

Ballard, who also led the expedition that found the ship at a depth of four kilometres last summer, 74 years after it sank with a loss of 1,513 people, said he had no desire to return to it.

Ballard told about 500 friends, relatives, reporters and colleagues from the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution that the team's 11 dives to the Titanic made it clear the ship can never be raised.

"The bow section is buried so deep in the mud, almost 50 feet

(15 metres) into the bottom, that it would be impossible to pull it out," he said. "Plus its state of deterioration... it's very fragile and any attempt to raise it would break it up."

During the voyage, a trio of scientists descended to the wreck in the miniature submarine Alvin and deployed a camera-toting robot, Jason Jr., that was guided inside the most luxurious ship of its time.

The Atlantis II carrying the research crew docked at this Cape Cod Port on schedule Monday morning to cheers and applause.

Ballard spoke to reporters for six minutes after a reunion with his wife and two children and champagne toast on the deck of the ship. But he gave few details of the mission 72 kilometres south east of Newfoundland.

Ballard said he would tell more at a news conference Wednesday in Washington, where he also would release more of the photographs and videotape.

The expedition released a

three-minute videotape and 12 colour slides on July 18 featuring close-up shots of the rust-covered deck and a chandelier still hanging.

William Lange, the expedition's video technician, said the mission produced about 140 videotapes of 23 minutes each.

Martin Bowen, who went on six of the 11 dives in Alvin, said he was impressed with the vivid colours of the Titanic — blue and green metal, and rust formations that hung throughout the ship.

Ballard said he was also impressed by surviving portholes and an area near the ship which is littered with Titanic artifacts, including pots, pans, champagne bottles and electric heaters.

But, in a brief interview aboard the Atlantis, he said he was most moved by the twisted wreckage of the stern, where most of the victims died on April 14-15, 1912, when the ship sank after striking an iceberg on its maiden voyage from England to New York.

"You come away from that feeling the tragedy," he said.

Ballard said scientists hope to make a complete mosaic of the Titanic by piecing together about 100 shots of the ship. A single shot showing the entire wreckage was not possible because of the murky after and need for artificial lights.

Under Woods Hole policy, the pictures are Ballard's property for one year, after which they will become property of the research facility, said institute spokeswoman Connie Brackett.

The mission was funded by the navy so it could test Jason Jr., a robot submarine the size of a lawnmower. It is a prototype for a slightly larger robot the navy wants to use to examine the ocean bottom for downed jets, sunken submarines and errant missiles.

Ballard conceded that Jason Jr. "gave us a little trouble" as motor problems killed it for two dives. But he said, and navy officials have concurred, it performed "admirably."



## Andrew, Sarah and honeymoon

PONTA DELGADA, Azores (R)

Britain's royal newlyweds, the Duke and Duchess of York, were expected to sail for home after an idyllic Azores honeymoon which ended with a reception aboard the royal yacht Britannia.

Prince Andrew and his flame-haired bride, the former Sarah Ferguson, played host at an exclusive dinner for local dignitaries after sailing into this picturesque port and emerging briefly to wave to quayside spectators. Their appearance on the deck of the Britannia gave scores of foreign photographers a rare chance to snap the couple who flew to these mid-Atlantic islands after London's royal wedding last Wednesday. Since then the honeymooners have enjoyed the tranquillity of a leisurely cruise around the isolated nine-island archipelago, protected by two Portuguese Corvettes from prying lenses.

Later, Tolentino denied that he and his followers had staged a revolt, saying his oath-taking as acting president was only a symbolic act to restore the rule of law in the country.

## Boy George fined for possessing heroin

LONDON (R) — Gender bender pop star Boy George, charged under his real name of George O'Dowd, was Tuesday fined £250 (\$37